

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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Coffees, Cocoas,
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Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A., L.L.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc.
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T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc.
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HORSE AND CATTLE HERDING.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he will conduct a horse and cattle herd during the coming season; the two herds to be kept separate. Arrangements have been made for the services of light and heavy draught stallions weekly. A thoroughbred bull will run with the cattle. Abundant water supply and good feed. Terms:—Horses \$3.00 for season or \$1.00 per month; cattle \$1.00 for season. Will be in Moose Jaw to take out stock on opening of herd law. For further information apply to HENRY KENDRICK, Drinkwater.

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LIME & WOOD FOR
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P.S.—House to let. Farm for sale.

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WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER
OF WINES, LIQUORS AND
CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.
Terms: Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

Octavius Field.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY TO 50c

Snap for This

.. WEEK ..

Men's heavy Eliffe pants worth \$1.65 and \$1.75 clearing at \$1.25. Men's extra heavy tweed pants going at \$1.75 worth \$2.50. 25 per cent discount on men's and boys' overcoats—few left yet.

Overalls 50 cts. a Pair.

Get a pair of men's congress felt boots for next winter, only \$1.00 per pair. A lot of men's overshoes, odd lines, full sizes at \$1.00 to clear, worth \$1.35 and \$1.50 a pair. 20 per cent off regular lines in all styles.

DON'T FORGET THE BIG DISCOUNT ON FELT SOCKS & WINTER MITTS

Leather covered wool mitts—see the line for 35c. a pair. All prices same proportionate reduction. Three lines of laundry soap of 5c. a bar while it lasts, regular price 3 for 25c. We would invite our customers to inspect those goods at above prices and see for themselves their marvellous values.

Robinson & Hamilton.

FOR GOOD COOK STOVES

Go to
G. K. Smith,

PRACTICAL TINSMITH.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS FOR A WEEK.

Mr. Smith's Railway Proposal Laid on the Table—The Offer Never Made to Mr. Sifton—Not in Favor of Employing Foreigners on Subsidized Railroads—Mr. Sifton Makes a Correction.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.

Owing to the Ontario Members being throughout the Province in connection with the provincial elections, the attendance to-day was exceedingly slim. There was, however, no lack of oratory. The Yukon Railway Bill is still before the House, and the Members who did the talking spoke with an animation and earnestness that was the more remarkable by reason of the thread bare character of the question and the limited dimensions of the audience.

The Premier, in answer to a question put by Mr. Fraser of Guyshoro in the absence of Mr. Lemieux, stated that no petition had been received for the commutation of the death sentence on Thomas Nulty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also informed Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that the Government were considering the question of Canada's right to exclude or regulate the passage of United States vessels through the territorial waters on the coast of British Columbia, to and from Alaska, but did not deem it expedient at the present moment in the public interest to make a statement.

Mr. Patterson, in reply to Mr. Wallace's question, said that the customs collections in the Yukon for 1894-95 were \$3,247; for 1895-96, \$21,691; for 1896-97, \$9,873, and for 1897-98, as far as the year has gone, \$83,834.

Mr. Martin asked:—Does the Government intend to take any steps to provide for the employment of Canadian labor only in the building of the Yukon Railway? Does the Government intend to take any steps to provide that Canadian labor only shall be employed in the construction of railways receiving subsidies from the Dominion Government?

Mr. Blair replied that the necessity for constructing the Yukon Railway with the utmost possible speed rendered it inadvisable to insist on the exclusion of foreign labor on that work. In the case of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway a clause was inserted forbidding contractors to sublet their contracts to foreigners. Mr. Martin insisted that this was not a sufficient answer to the second part of his question, but Mr. Blair said that he took it that the fact that the Government in an important work had included a clause which forbade the employment of foreign labor to be a sufficient indication of the intention of the Government in that regard.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked if in the recent negotiations with the United States authorities as to customs duties, etc., in the Yukon, any provision was made for the negotiations conducted without prejudice to the claim that Dyea and Skagway are in British territory.

Mr. Sifton replied that although the negotiations were unofficial, as a matter of precaution it was stated in all cases that they were without prejudice to any claims that might be made on the question.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in reply to Mr. Borden (Halifax), said that the Government had no special information with respect to the steps taken by Messrs. Petersen, Tait & Co. to carry out the terms of their fast Atlantic contract, beyond the general assurance that they intended to carry out their contract. The Government were of the opinion that the vessels could be built within the specified time. Their £10,000 deposit was made into the Bank of Montreal in October last.

Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Government stated that the letter of Mr. Hamilton Smith, representing a number of English capitalists, making a proposition for the construction of a railway to the Yukon, would be laid on the table to-morrow.

Mr. Sifton availed himself of the first opportunity that presented itself to correct an answer furnished by his department to a question asked by the Opposition last week. He had said that the dredging lease granted Chevalier Drole on the North Saskatchewan was in terms conformable to the public regulations. As a matter of fact the regulations were not in existence when the lease was granted. In some minor particulars the lease

differs from the regulations.

The Yukon Railway Bill was again discussed by Messrs. McClure, W. F. McLean, D. C. Fraser, Clarke Wallace and Hon. Mr. Patterson, who threw some light on the Hamilton Smith proposition by recounting some of the circumstances preceding its submission, which, to say the least are suggestive. He understood the Rothschilds to be an honorable firm. Mr. Maitland Kersey told the Government that he represented the Rothschilds. Mr. Kersey offered to build the Stikine Teslin road for \$6,000 cash a mile, and \$1,000 cash a mile for a sleigh road, expecting that subsidy to be supplemented by the British Columbia Government. That offer was not accepted. Mr. Kersey, who understood that a land grant of 25,000 acres per mile was under consideration, communicated with the Rothschilds, who refused to touch the project. Yet after the contract with Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie had been signed and after the Rothschilds had refused a subsidy of 3,750,000 acres of land, Mr. Smith came along professing, according to Mr. Wallace, to represent the Rothschilds, proposing to accept a subsidy of 1,000,000 acres of land.

Sir Charles Tupper interrupted Mr. Patterson while he asked the Minister of the Interior if Mr. Smith was not in communication with his department before the contract was signed. Mr. Sifton's reply was an unequivocal negative.

Feb. 22nd, 1898.

The Opposition have been peepshying that the Hamilton Smith offer to build the Yukon Railway, of which they have talked so much during the past few days, would produce a rapid change of public sentiment when the papers on the case were laid on the table. They were right. The papers brought down to-day by Sir Wilfrid Laurier produced a sensation in the House, because they proved that Mr. Hamilton Smith is a romancer of talent, and, in the course of serious negotiations in regard to the Yukon Railway, made the assertion that he had offered, through Sir William Van Horne, to build a railway over the Dalton trail for a reasonable subsidy, or over the Stikine route, if the Government preferred that route. This offer, Mr. Smith stated, was made to the Minister of the Interior and doubtless by him transmitted to the Government. The story is denied by Sir Wm. Van Horne in the most unqualified terms, and not only is Mr. Smith shown to have made a serious misstatement of fact, but the Opposition have discovered that the feature of their case upon which most dependence was placed has vanished into thin air.

There was on the order paper to-day the notice of a motion, for the adjournment of the House over Ash Wednesday, but so general was the desire of the handful of Members left at the Capital for a more extended recess that the Government yielded to the pressure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it had been represented to him by several Members on both sides of the House that the attendance was very thin and was likely to remain so, "on account of the storm," for the present week. He therefore proposed an adjournment until Tuesday, March 1. Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, for obvious reasons, suggested an extension of the adjournment until Wednesday. "We want to stay at home until after the elections," he said, candidly. "Until after the storm is over," added Sir Hibbert Tupper. The Premier expressed the belief that the proposition he had made would best suit the exigencies of the public service. It was adopted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works Will Address His Constituents.

Mr. J. H. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works and Member of the Legislative assembly for this constituency, has arranged to hold a number of public meetings in this district to confer with the settlers and address them in regard to the work done and the advancement made by the Legislative Assembly during the past few years. The following is the programme:—
Caron, Monday, March 14th.
Marlborough, Tuesday, March 15th.
Buffalo Lake, Wednesday, March 16th.
Moose Jaw, Thursday, March 17th.
Stony Beach, Friday, March 18th.
The hour and place of meeting will be announced later by hand bills.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Hardy Government Sustained by a Bare Majority.

The result of the elections in Ontario gives the Hardy administration a bare majority. According to the latest reports the standing is as follows:

Liberals.....	46
Conservatives.....	44
Patrons.....	1
Algomas (doubtful).....	2
Russell (election later).....	1

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That the Government had a narrow escape, and may experience difficulty, in view of the small majority, in carrying on the government, all admit. The cry of "time for a change" had a great effect throughout the country, and what was a powerful factor in the election that did not appear in previous contests was the presence on the lists of thousands of young men who voted for the first time at this election. The Government had no pull on these. The majority of them had nothing to gain from the party in power, and something to hope for by a change. These appear in many constituencies to have supported the Opposition, who claim they obtained a popular majority in the whole province.

R. T. OF T.

The Grand Council Meeting at Grenfell—Moose Jaw Chosen for Next Year.

At the Grand Council meeting of the R. T. of T. at Grenfell, on Feb. 15 and 16, resolutions were passed protesting against the Dominion Government granting privileges to breweries and giving them licenses to manufacture and sell in the N.W.T.; and against putting the question of direct taxation or any other question with the question of prohibition or no prohibition in the plebiscite bill. Perhaps the most important step taken was the adoption of sick and funeral benefit laws, which will go into operation as soon as possible, providing a fund for insurance of members in N.W.T. who wish to partake in this class of insurance. This provides a cheap and useful sick and funeral benefit. Arrangements were made for the Executive to call a prohibition convention at Regina, calling for representatives from all church and temperance societies in the N.W.T., immediately after the plebiscite bill has been passed in the present session of parliament. This convention will be called for the purpose of completing arrangements for the plebiscite campaign. Moose Jaw was chosen for the place of meeting of next Grand Council in February next. J. W. Kernaghan, Prince Albert, was chosen as representative to Dominion Council, which meets in Hamilton on March 15th. The following officers were elected: W. McF. Evans, Medicine Hat, Grand Councilor; Ella Winn, Moose Jaw, Grand Vice Councilor; Rev. W. W. Adamson, Maple Creek, Grand Chaplain; F. J. Reynolds, Medicine Hat, Grand Secretary; N. J. Brotherton, Regina, Grand Treasurer; H. A. Baker, Medicine Hat, Grand Auditor; Dr. Argue, Grenfell, Grand Medical Referee; W. D. Long, Indian Head, Grand Herald; Levi Thompson, Wolsley, Grand Trustee.

Homes Wanted for Boys.

Boys ranging from 12 to 16 years of age, and who have been from two to five years in a first class industrial school. For full particulars enquire of T. FERRIER, Methodist Parsonage.

Curling.

This week the final game in the President's competition was played and resulted in A. Wilcox, of the C.P.R., defeating W. W. Bole by 11 to 13. In the Vice President's competition, Hugh Ferguson carried off the trophy, defeating Seymour Green in the finale. The other competitions are still in progress.

Thoroughbred Bull for Sale.

Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull (pedigree No. 15223) for sale. Apply to JAS. M. KEAY, Moose Jaw, Assa.

A PRECIOUS PEARL

CHAPTER XIII.

A month had passed since that first meeting in the Square Garden. For several days Audrey had seen nothing of Mrs. Dighton. She was not much surprised therefore when Mrs. Daites told her that the lady next door was very ill.

"They call it low fever," said the little landlady, "but I know it is the heat of the weather that is affecting her. This heat would kill any one."

"I must go and see her," thought Audrey; "now is my opportunity."

She sent to ask if she might call upon her.

The first answer was "No." Then she sent in a basket of fruit and flowers, asking if she might visit her for only five minutes; the answer was—if she pleased.

Audrey soon found herself in Elodie's little drawing room. The window was wide open, and a little couch was drawn near to it. On it lay Elodie. She looked terribly ill. Audrey hastened to her. She waited for no words of greeting, but, bending down by the little couch, she kissed the lovely face.

"Why did you not let me come before?" she said. "I have been longing to be with you."

"I knew that if you came you would stay; you are always so kind to me," replied Elodie.

"Why should I not stay?" asked Audrey.

The delicate face flushed, and the gray eyes filled with tears. Elodie's hot hands clasped Audrey's.

"I will tell you all," she said. "I should like above all things to have you for my friend—I should think it the greatest blessing that had befallen me; but I cannot deceive you—I must tell you the truth—and when you know it you will not care to be my friend."

"On the contrary, I shall care more than ever," declared Audrey; "there is no story that you could tell me which would make me care less for you, or feel less anxious to be your friend. Put me to the test."

"I wish I could," said Elodie. "I should like to see you smile, and your lips say such gentle words; do you know that in all my life no woman's face was ever bent so kindly over me? I had no sisters, and my mother died when I was young. No woman's face has ever smiled upon me; and you will turn from me when you hear my story."

"Put me to the test," said Audrey, cheerfully.

The trembling hands clung to her, the white face turned to her, the troubled eyes filled with tears.

"I will tell you all," she responded, "and if you do not turn from me, it will be because you are different from others, with a sweet wisdom that I do not understand. I shall watch your face while I am speaking; if it changes, if it turns from me, I shall know that you have condemned me. I am not, Mrs. Dighton, I am not even a widow. My husband is still living, but I ran away from him."

The weeping eyes looked eagerly to see if Audrey turned away, but, bending down, the doctor's daughter kissed the troubled face.

"You do not hate me, then? Oh, Heaven! is there one creature left in the world whom I can call friend? I will tell you all my story," she continued—"it is a sad one. My mother died while I was very young; and no good woman trained me. That was the beginning of evil for me—no good woman trained me, no one ever talked to me of right or wrong. My aunt, Lady Dancfield, adopted me; and she had but one idea, and that was that I must make the best use of my beauty and marry the richest man who sought my hand. That was my education, my training—I might almost say, my religion. Of self-control, discipline, self-sacrifice, I never heard; of religion, as you understand it, I never heard; self-indulgence, was the beginning and end of all my teaching. I was both proud and ambitious; I was both longed for a grand position for a high place in the world. Ah, me! I had two lovers; one was Captain Archer Dighton, whom I loved very dearly; the other Sir Roche Villiers. Why do you tremble? Have I startled you?"

"No," said the sweet voice; "go on, dear."

"If I had been left to myself, I should have married Captain Dighton. I loved him very dearly; but he was poor, so poor that it was with difficulty he kept a place in society. Sir Roche was rich, wonderfully rich, and my aunt never gave me a moment's peace. But let me give myself all blame. I was proud and ambitious; it would be a grand thing, I thought, to be Lady Villiers of Rowan. Are you disturbed by my story?"

Again the sweet face bent over her and the soft voice whispered to her to go on.

"I married Sir Roche," said Elodie, "and though I did not love him, I had the greatest possible respect for him. He was good, true, loyal, a gentleman, and a scholar. He was good in every sense of the word; if he had a fault, it was that he was proud, and did not easily forgive. He loved me very much. Ah, when I think of the wasted treasure of love lavished on me I know how I have sinned! We were very happy at first; I enjoyed the novelty of wealth and high position. We should have been happy now, but that I met Captain Dighton when Sir Roche took me to town for the reason. He had just come into possession of a large fortune, and the first thing he said to me was that I had come too late. Too late, me! If I had been wise, if I had been reasonable, that one speech would have put me on my guard, and

with bitter words I should have dismissed the tempter. I am not going to excuse myself—I have no excuse to offer—but, if I had had one true friend if my husband had been one degree kinder or less proud, my fate would have been different—I should not have done what I did. But I will not blame others. I was vain, proud, disliked control; I would not brook interference. Captain Dighton knew all my faults; he played upon them. Sir Roche was kind at first; he saw the captain always with me, and said nothing. I think he was too strictly just, pure and honorable in himself to suspect the want of such qualities in others. Then people began to talk about us, and he grew sterner. He spoke to me several times about Archer Dighton, but I defied him.

"I refused to listen to him; I was innocent in my delusion. I would not be corrected or rebuked. Archer Dighton encouraged me in all this; he set me against my husband. He told me that every gossip in London was privileged to speak to Sir Roche about his wife; he advised me to resist it. He said no woman of any spirit would submit to such a thing. How foolish I was to listen, for all the time I had much affection and respect for my own husband! Things went on from bad to worse. Sir Roche became sterner and sterner; he watched me, he watched me, he watched me. Archer Dighton soothed, flattered and pleased me. One fatal night we went to a ball at Quorn House. I had no more thought of acting wickedly than you have now, but everything went wrong. Captain Dighton flattered me until I think I must have become mad. There were one or two very unpleasant scenes.

"You will never be allowed to meet me again," said the captain; your husband looks as cross as only a British husband can look."

"Ah, me! he bewildered me with flattery, with sarcasm, with satire. When the evening was drawing to a close, he said to me:

"My beautiful Elodie, do not go back to that hateful home, to that tyrant who delights in showing his power over you. Come with me."

"I went. It is a common story—sad enough for a tragedy. You do not turn from me, Heaven bless you forever and ever! You think I was easily tempted; but I was young—I knew so little; if one hand had touched my shoulder, if one voice had whispered in my ear, I should not have gone. I only thought how vexed Sir Roche would be, how it would punish him for having soiled me. I never thought of myself, of my blighted life, my lost name—never at all, believe me; I was so young and so thoughtless."

"I was only one week with Captain Dighton. He took me to Paris, and then I awoke with a sense of what I had done. In one week I had found out his true character. It was selfish, utterly heartless, utterly without principle, utterly without honor. My heart rebelled, my rebellion against him, and I longed to be again with the noble, loyal man whose life I had blighted. Then I realized that by one act of mad folly I had lost my position, my name, all that was of value between myself and my old life. I had lost all. Only Heaven knows what that awakening was like!

In one week we quarrelled, and I left Captain Dighton. I came hither, not knowing whether to go or stay. I was called Mrs. Dighton here, because, ungraciously, my trunks and my letters bore that name. I did not dare to change it. After a time a maid bore came to me. I said to myself that my husband was a cruel man; that his wrath and anger were reasonable; that I had outraged and insulted him—yet that surely, when he knew how I had repented, he would forgive me. I resolved that I would live here in seclusion year after year, until I had lived down my sin, and then he would surely forgive me."

"It was such a foolish, futile hope. I can give you no stronger proof of how utterly foolish I was than in telling you the belief of mine—that Sir Roche would forgive me. I was full of such passionate sorrow and anguish, that I believe, had he heard me, he would have relented. But he never read them; they all came back to me unopened, and then I knew that he was so set in his way, that I made no defense; what could I say? The divorce was granted, Captain Dighton's rage, when he found that he had a large sum of money to pay, was something fearful. I will not tell you of the letters he wrote, or what he said. I will tell you about myself. It came to me like a thunderbolt—the knowledge that I was no longer Sir Roche's wife. I could not believe it or realize it. I could not understand it. I had married a country gentleman; and there would have been no reason in it. In the madness of my foolish youth I had sinned, and I deserved to suffer for it; but that we two should still be living, yet no longer husband and wife, I could not understand. My solicitor told me that I was free to marry again. How could that be when my heart was breaking with sorrow that I had sinned against Sir Roche? I declare to you that for months I was utterly stunned. He did not realize that I was not Sir Roche's wife. Still even then I did not lose heart. I thought that, though Sir Roche had done this, he had perhaps only done it to justify himself. For all that I knew, it might be the custom; he might have been compelled to do so; but he would forgive me in years to come, when he saw how I had repented—how I lived in solitude, in seclusion, hoping always to win his pardon, and regain his affection. I said to myself, When he sees that I have forgotten everything but him, he will forgive me. For five long years I lived in these little rooms, striving to win back the love I had lost—the position I had forfeited; and one day Sir Roche's solicitor came to see me. He was glad to see me; and he said that he would not care to see me again, but he would forgive me. For five long years I lived in these little rooms, striving to win back the love I had lost—the position I had forfeited; and one day Sir Roche's solicitor came to see me. He was glad to see me; and he said that he would not care to see me again, but he would forgive me."

"I felt I had but one thought—my repentance was accepted at last—the time of my penance was over. I had lived down my sin; my husband was going to forgive me. I thought all these things—none of them were true. The solicitor had come to make some more permanent arrangement about the income that Sir Roche allowed me, and to tell me that Sir Roche was married."

"To whom?" I asked, and the lawyer looked alarmed.

"That does not concern you, madam," he answered. "Tell me," I cried, the name of the woman who has dared to take my name and my place!"

"I must," he said, "and I must, that you have forfeited both," he said, with a low bow; "neither one nor the other belongs to you now."

Since then I have despaired. I was so young and so thoughtless when I did that reckless deed. I think Sir Roche might have forgiven me when I had atoned for it by years of repentance. Now I can only die of my despair. You do not turn from me!"

"No," said Audrey, and she drew the golden head down until it rested on her breast. "I was very great; I recoiled from that. It was a great, grievous, foolish sin; it seems to me to have no excuse. You were not driven to it by unkindness, not even by the greatness of your love for another."

"No," ten minutes before, I had not thought of it," declared Elodie. "Now you have suffered very cruelly. But there must be suffering where there is sin; they always go together."

Elodie raised her golden head; the flush had died from her face, leaving it marble white.

"There is one person," she cried, "whom I will never forgive. I forgive Archer Dighton, who spoiled my life. I forgive Sir Roche, who has been so kind and cruel; who has judged me without mercy, who has refused to pardon me. I forgive the aunt who neglected me, and filled my mind with ideas that were all wrong. But I will never forgive the woman who married me—Lady Villiers, who placed me here. I might have repented but for her. You tremble! Ah, my story has angered you! I cannot forgive her. How could any woman marry a man whose wife was still living and seeking his forgiveness? I do not know whether she was rich or poor, whether she was noble or plebeian; but I hate her!"

She paused a few moments, for Audrey's face had grown very pale.

"You cannot conceive," she said, "how I hate her. I think so much of Rowan, my home, while I live. I picture her in the rooms I loved, wearing the jewels that I wore, taking my place, the servants calling her 'Lady Villiers.' I can imagine Sir Roche going to consult her, and I hate her. I know that she is dead, but I hate her. I hate her!"

"Perhaps she did not know," remarked Audrey, gently—"it is possible that she did not know—Sir Roche had been so young, so very happy then."

"She must have known—every one knew; my portrait hangs in the gallery at Rowan."

Audrey did not tell her that it had been burned.

"Sir Roche stripped my rooms, he sent everything to me that had once belonged to me. But I noticed that he did not send my portrait. You do not know how my hopes rested on that; he kept that by him."

Audrey remembered the pitiless voice that had said:

"I tore her portrait from the walls and burned it."

"Perhaps," continued the feeble voice, "his person whom they call by my name, I tried it to take away from me. I shall never see Rowan again now that she is there."

The sweet face bent more kindly over her, the gentle voice whispered more gently:

"I have something to tell you about this lady. I know her."

The golden head and white face were raised quickly and then fell again.

"You know her?" interrogated Elodie.

"I will tell you all I know," said Audrey; "and I am sure you will never be half as fair as you. She was quite a simple girl, a clergyman's daughter, and knew nothing of the world. She had never heard of Sir Roche, and she had never seen him until she met him. I had taken every precaution, too, to keep her from knowing it. The servants at Rowan were changed, there was no way in which she could know it. If any one inadvertently spoke of Lady Villiers, she, poor child, thought they meant Sir Roche's mother; and she had never heard of her. She was quite a simple girl, and she loved Sir Roche very dearly. At last, quite suddenly—without any warning—the story of Sir Roche's marriage and divorce was brought home to her. At first she was so shocked, she could not believe it. She went to him and spoke to him about it. He said it was true—every word of it. He did not uphold him; she told him the simple truth—that she never had believed in it. He said that she was altogether against her conscience, altogether wrong. And she left him that same day. She gave up wealth, position, name—above all, his love and her happiness—for her conscience. One morning she came to her father's house. Now, do you hate her?"

Hot tears fell on the white face.

"No—not now," she said; "she is a noble woman."

Audrey went on in a lower voice:

"She took her wedding ring from her finger, and she forfeit any one to call her Lady Villiers. She made no compromise, but she cast herself off entirely from the life she loved. Then for a long time she was very ill—lying between life and death. You will not wonder at that—it was a terrible wrench for her. When she recovered she was almost afraid at first of facing her new life. Then an idea came to her—heaven sent it. She was thinking one morning what she could do with her old and blighted life. She said to herself:

"There must be another woman on the face of the earth just as unhappy as myself, and that is Elodie. I will go and find her. I will try to cheer and comfort her. I will make amends to her for the unconscious injury I have inflicted upon her."

"She is a noble woman," repeated Elodie.

"She carried out her idea," said Audrey. "She left home again, but this time it was to seek out her whom the world had forgotten."

She clasped her tender arms round the trembling figure and touched the pale face with her lips.

"You do not hate me now, Elodie, do you?" she asked, gently.

"Was it you? I am not surprised. I have always felt that you were different from the rest of the world—that you were more than an ordinary friend to me. No, I do not hate you—I love you with all my heart!"

The sweet, gentle girl, encircled the shrieking, trembling figure with her arms. She laid the tired head lovingly on her breast and forgot her own sorrows and woes in the sorrow of the unhappy lady before her.

"I feel, Elodie, that I have a claim upon you. I will stay with you and nurse you until you are well again."

"I shall never be well," said Elodie; "but I shall be happy. It will be another life. How wonderful it all seems! And you were strong enough to do that—to leave him—to give up Rowan? I wish—oh, how I wish that I had been more like you! Tell me about Rowan. I loved the place so much."

Audrey talked to her until the golden head drooped and the tired eyes were closed in slumber.

To be Continued.

THE LIVELY RHINOCEROS.

Some Amusing Incidents Told by Major J. R. MacDonald.

Armed in his heavy hide, almost armor-plated, equipped for both offense and defense, the formidable and ponderous rhinoceros is not at all the animal whose angry onset one would imagine to be a laughing matter. Nevertheless, the tone in which Major J. R. MacDonald who has had experience treats such an incident is about that in which an ordinary person relates the scattering of a group of girls by a too sportive calf, or a cow of over-inquisitive position.

In making the difficult survey for a projected railroad in East Africa, rhinoceroses were more than once disturbed in their lair by the major's party. Sometimes they resented the intrusion, while on other occasions they seemed moved by curiosity to come and investigate the caravan.

They were not dreaded, though, they were certainly, when they came to close quarters, avoided, and that nimble.

"A caravan passing a solitary rhinoceros to windward affords," says Major MacDonald, "a very amusing spectacle. The great beast sees the caravan at once, but cannot quite make it out—he is dull of sight, so he stands facing it, and wagging his enormous head from side to side in great uncertainty. Then up goes his tail, and he comes tearing down, only to pull up after twenty or thirty yards to repeat his investigations."

To give time for reflection, he then trots along parallel to the caravan, till on an extra strong whiff of sent he wheels round and again makes a half-long charge for a few yards. This stupid performance is repeated until, in most cases, the caravan has safely passed and the rhinoceros is left in his uncertainty.

Sometimes, however, the caravan is of such length, or so slow, that a charge home comes off; then the porters drop their loads and scatter, and the rhinoceros gallops through the line and away upwind with his tail in the air, and no damage done.

The first time that the major personally encountered a rhinoceros, he did so unexpectedly, and much too near; in fact, for a few minutes he and the rhinoceros indulged in a brisk impromptu game of tag about a dry gully and some trees, until he could get an opportunity to load and shoot.

His friend Pringle watched and enjoyed the episode; but before many weeks' tables were turned, and it was Pringle who was pursued, and the major who looked on.

"There is a theory," says Major MacDonald, "that you can always turn a rhinoceros if you reserve your fire. Pringle gave the best one I have heard of. The rhinoceros was about fifty yards off, and he was about to charge. Pringle fired, and the rhinoceros was not one of the sort to turn, and but for the fact that Pringle was a very active man, he and the rhinoceros would have changed roles, and he would have charged. One morning, as it was, the wounded animal made off and got clear away."

On another occasion a rhinoceros charged the caravan and began to play up-and-down with a line to the great amusement of Pringle and his followers. Judge of Pringle's disgust when he found it was his own bedding which had formed the tale, and that it had, moreover, acquired a rich variety of holes during the operation."

COULD DO WITHOUT SHON.

Mr. L., a good-natured German, was the proprietor of a clothing business in a country town. He had in his employ one John S., whom he had advanced from cash-boy to head clerk. Since his promotion John had several times asked for an increase of salary, and each time his request had been granted. One morning he came to the desk with another request for an increase of ten dollars more a month.

Vy Shon, said Mr. L., I think I pay you pretty well already; but for I pay you any more!

Well, replied John, confidently, I am your principal help here. I know every detail of the business, and indeed I think that you could not get along without me.

Is not Vy Shon, said Mr. L., I do suppose you are a die!

Well, I suppose that you would have to get along without me.

The old Teuton took several whiffs from his pipe and finally said: Vy Shon, I guess you better consider yourself dead.

GLADSTONE'S NERVE TONIC.

On the eve of Mr. Gladstone's departure for France, when ominous reports were in circulation as to the state of his health, a friend asked the veteran statesman if his habit of continuous reading and his literary studies might not have had some undesirable effect on his nerves.

"My dear sir," replied Mr. Gladstone, with an air of seriousness, "can you imagine what would be the condition of my nerves if I were compelled to do nothing?"

WORK.

Old Gentleman—What are you doing lying there, you lazy boy?

Lazy Boy—I'm a-chasin' snails.

NIAGARA'S NEW BRIDGE.

THE GREATEST ARCH IN THE HISTORY OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

It Will Stretch 840 Feet in One Clear Span and Replace the Suspension Bridge, Which Is Less Than Ten Years Old, but Inefficient.

All the false work preparatory to the erection of what is destined to be the greatest steel arch bridge in position, and soon the erection of steel will begin and be continued throughout the winter, in order that the proposed new structure may be finished for the expected heavy travel of next summer.

This steel arch is to be built across the Niagara gorge on the site of the upper suspension bridge, and its span will be the greatest in the history of steel arch bridge building. As compared with it, the new steel arch recently completed for the Grand Trunk Railway, two miles below, will appear very short.

At the point where the arch is to stand the cliffs are 1,263 feet apart, and the suspension bridge now resting there seems but a slender thread from bank to bank. The abutments for the bridge stand close to the water's edge on either bank. There are four in number, two on each side, and the distance between the members of the pairs is sixty-seven feet. These abutments were built two years ago, as it was thought that the new arch would be completed long ere this, but the condition of the monetary and steel markets was not such as to inspire the company to proceed with the great and costly work until now.

In the construction of the abutments much care was taken to make them most substantial. The loose earth and rock of the slope of the banks was excavated until a

SOLID ROCK FOUNDATION

was reached. This rock was then cut away in step form and on the foundation so created, another foundation of concrete was built. Through this mass of concrete four long, heavy iron rods were run and securely fastened, their ends projecting several feet above the face of the concrete mass. It was on this concrete that the stone work of the abutments was built, the four rods and four others running through the stones in order that they might be held securely. The tops of all the eight rods project above the tops of the coping stones in order to afford a fastening for the bed plates of the legs of the arch, of which each abutment will support one. The stone used in building the abutments are all very large, and derisks of great strength were employed in letting them over the cliffs to the point of use. The north abutment on the New York State side of the river stands very close to the portal of the Niagara Falls Power Company's tunnel, and in order to protect it a strong retaining wall has been built.

On the Canadian side the centre of the arch will rest exactly on the centre of the present suspension bridge, but on the New York State side it has been found necessary to carry the centre a little to the south of the present centre of the suspension bridge in order that the abutments referred to may clear the tunnel portal. From these abutments or skewbacks the arch will rise with graceful lines, and the length of the arch proper will be no less than eight hundred and forty feet. The stone ends of the arch will be connected to the cliffs by trussed spans of beautiful lines.

Unlike the railway arch, this latest bridge will have but a single deck, the width of which will be about fifty feet. About 23 feet of its centre will be taken up with

DOUBLE TROLLEY TRACKS.

on each side of which there will be carriage ways and walks, the latter to be slightly elevated. The width of the suspension bridge is but seventeen and a half feet, thus the new arch will be nearly three times as wide. It is estimated that over four million pounds of steel will be used in its construction, but the arch will not be so heavy in construction as the railway arch.

The bridge which will be superseded dates only from 1857. In that year the work of rebuilding the earlier bridge in steel was commenced. Shafts and sunk piles were driven, and anchors to take the strain of the two additional cables to support the additional weight of the superstructure as well as the wider floor. Two gangs of men worked day and night. Seven steel ropes two and a quarter inches in diameter were put in each cable and placed in position, when the suspender for supporting the trusses were attached. The trusses in thirty-foot sections, were built out from each end until they met in the centre and were there connected, after which the work of removing the old wooden structure was begun. It was on the night of June 12, 1888, that the last portion of the old bridge was removed and connection was made with the new trusses, thus giving a double roadway from end to end, the original structure having been only wide enough for carriages to travel one way at a time.

On Dec. 15, 1888, the bridge was pronounced finished in all its parts. The bridge companies were congratulated by press and people for having built a structure, which, apparently, was destined to stand for years. But not so. Its life was less than a month. On the night of Jan. 9-10, 1889, the Niagara gorge was visited by one of the most severe wind storms ever known. It came up out of the south-west, and with all its force tore down across the Horseshoe Fall through the gorge. It caught the bridge full on the side, and hour after hour it blew the structure against and fro. Throughout the night the storm raged. In the morning

A STRANGE SIGHT

was revealed. Down in the gorge, on

the debris slopes of the bank, the beautiful bridge, which had been admired by thousands, lay bottom upward. The storm had loosened it, and some of the suspenders, and the continued blasts set it in motion until its own weight aided in ripping it from all the suspenders, and it dropped into the gorge. The last man to cross it was Dr. John Hodge, who passed over to visit a very sick patient. That portion of the fallen structure on the bank was removed, but the greater part is still hidden beneath the rapid waters of the deep and dangerous gorge.

Within forty-eight hours after the bridge was swept away the directors had met and ordered a new structure, patterned after the one destroyed. On May 7, 1889, this bridge was opened to traffic, just one hundred and seventeen days after the storm. It is not the bridge that is now to give way to the second arch across the gorge, it being less than ten years old, but quite inadequate to the demands of the time since the trolley has become such an important factor in taking people from point to point.

When the suspension bridge is taken down it is to be rebuilt on the site of the old suspension bridge at Lewiston, which was destroyed by a wind storm on April 16, 1894, and never replaced. It is one of the famous landmarks, but like the other famous bridges of the Niagara gorge, its end is near.

HOW DAWSON LOOKS.

A Gentleman Tells How He Fared in the Course of His Sojourn Among the Miners.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in Montreal by his son, who left for the Klondike last spring, and came back, leaving Dawson City on his return voyage in September.

"For your own information let me say I think people fail to understand generally that the Klondike is merely a limited territory in the Canadian North-West, and every possible claim was taken last July by people then on the ground so that a newcomer has no more show than he would have in Montreal or Chicago. There is a stretch of some four hundred miles along the Yukon river below Circle City, and at Circle City itself where good gold claims have been marked and where gold has been found in handsome quantities; but the crazy crowd persist in rushing into Dawson, where they find everything congested, every claim taken, and even a lot to put a tent on a difficult thing to secure without paying heavily for it. I think the summer there will be a great rush to the American Yukon, and the question of sufficient food supply once being solved, expeditions will be fitted out for the numerous side streams; but it is a country only to be endured by young men of sound health and good luck, and it is full of hardships for them at all times. I managed to get three meals a day right along, such as they were, washed my face when I could, and my hands when necessary, shed a covering of insects peculiar to the place, and lay awake in some of them also, and I did not get homesick, simply because I made up my mind not to. The cold winds at St. Michael's and the warm sun of the upper river, the mosquitoes, gnats and other insects peculiar to the place, and the hardships of the life were wearisome. Yet at intervals we had some stretches of river and mountain scenery, perfection of sunsets and pictures of northern lights that amply repaid me for all."

"There have been several missions of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic and Greek Churches at different points; but I think most of the natives are more interested in filling their stomachs than anything else, and they are a headless, childish lot at the best. I do not think any one leaving Seattle after Aug. 1 this year succeeded in getting through to Dawson, because when I came down ice was forming rapidly, and the mouth of the river froze up on Sept. 26 to open again next July."

AUSTRALIAN PLUCK.

A Good Example of This Quality in Two Little Boys.

Life on the frontiers of civilization is favorable to the development of patient endurance of what cannot be helped, and that is about what is meant by the good old word pluck.

All Australian boys are taught the necessity of guarding against snakes, and the method of treating them. Two little fellows, six and eight years old, had gone into the bush to play. The smaller one, having a rabbit hole, pushed in his hand and brought it back quickly, with the head of a most venomous snake attached to one of his fingers.

"Quick, Charley!" he cried, putting down his hand on a stump. "Chop off my finger, or you'll have it all!"

Charley, without hesitation lifted his axe and chopped off not only the damaged finger but two others as well. Then the boys ran into town over a mile distant to a chemist, who plunged the bleeding stumps into the strongest ammonia and afterward dressed the hand. Think of that, my stanch young fellow, and then try the effect of ammonia on a little scratch.

THE KENTUCKY WAY.

Colonel Corkright—I understand that Majah Gore is terribly despondent over his failure in business.

Colonel Biddle—Yes, such the Majah is so worried over his business that he has been driven from drink.

HOW THEY GOT RICH.

She—I could have married either Whippor or Snapper if I'd wanted to, and both of these men whom I refused have since got rich, while you are still as poor as a church mouse.

He—Of course, I've been supporting you all these years. They haven't.

FOR WINDOW GLASS.

If your window glass is lacking in brilliancy, clean it with a liquid made of methylated spirits of wine and whiting, which removes specks, and gives the glass a rich lustre.

THE FARM.

BACK TO THE OLD FARM.

I'm going back to farming, that's what I am, dear Kitty; I'm going back to farming, 'cause I'm tired of the city.

I'm going back to farming, I can't stay here no more; I'm going back to farming, away from all this roar.

Oh, the city's smoke's a terror, and the city water, too; And the smell of greasy chow house makes me greasy thro' and thro'.

I want to see the quiet woods, the meadow and the lane; I want to see the clear blue sky and breathe the fresh air again.

I want to hear the meadow lark, and the calling of the cattle; The city's nearly killing me, with its ceaseless, rattle, rattle.

Oh, I must see the dear old farm once more before I die; Far, far, far, my city friends, I'll come with me, dear Kitty, and we'll go arm in arm; away from the noisy city to the quiet of our farm.

SEEDING WHEAT.

The question, "Which is preferable, heavy or light seeding of wheat," has for many years been discussed by the agricultural press, the various farmers' clubs and other organizations throughout the country; and little can be said upon the subject which would not be a reiteration of old theories already widely disseminated among the grain growing communities; therefore I shall confine my answer mostly to my own observation and experience, having spent some years in farming, always raising more or less wheat, writes a farmer.

In the first place there seems to be quite a wide difference of opinion as to how much is heavy seeding and how little is light seeding. In heavy tillage soil well mixed with clay, I find in answer to the question, how much do you sow to the acre, the answers range from one to two and one-half bushels. Now, noticing the crops harvested by these farmers, I have found that where the ground was well prepared for the seed, those that sowed one and one-half bushels, and those who sowed with my own experience on similar soils. Several times I have sown one field with two bushels, and the adjoining with one and one-half bushels, and there was no difference in the yield.

Nearly all wheat at the present time is sown with the drill, thus securing very even distribution over the field; and as every kernel of good wheat will produce from four to twelve stalks, anyone can readily see that this is a very small amount to grow on the ground, and be vigorous, producing a good head with its full complement of kernels which should not be less than thirty-two.

Where I have had the best opportunity for observation, the best seeding has simply produced a more slender stalk with a smaller head.

On light sandy soil the difference is still more perceptible. By careful experiment on several plots of ground of one acre, one-half acre, one-tenth acre, I have proven to my satisfaction, at least, that one bushel of good seed sowed evenly over an acre will produce as much wheat and of better quality than heavier seeding.

TO TELL THE AGE OF SHEEP.

The following simple rules may be useful in determining the age of a sheep, to those who have no fuller means of learning: At about a year two permanent incisors appear, two large teeth in the fore part of the lower jaw. This indicates a yearling. The English court of law decided that a lamb is changed into a sheep when these teeth appear.

At about two years old a sheep has four permanent incisors, or four big teeth in the middle of the lower mouth. These frequently appear at twenty months of age, and in high bred and high fed sheep they have appeared when the sheep was only sixteen months old. A two-year-old has been known to show a yearling mouth and a yearling jaw, this indicates a yearling. The English court of law decided that a lamb is changed into a sheep when these teeth appear.

At thirty months there are six large, permanent incisors, and at forty months there are eight permanent or large incisors indicating a "full mouth," or a perfect sheep. Extreme age is indicated by the teeth looking like the shoe pegs, i.e., round and long, and by a "broken mouth," losing the teeth.

POINTS IN RADISH CULTURE.

A perfect radish should be crisp, yet tender and succulent, and this state of perfection can only be attained by inducing a rapid growth from time of germination of the seed to that of pulling the radishes. To accomplish this is needed a light, mellow, deep soil, made rich with well-rotted manure or other fertilizer; other requisites are adequate moisture, clean cultivation, and too warm weather. The best radishes are grown in the spring, the seed being usually sown as soon as the season will permit, but many growers prefer to wait a little until the soil is somewhat warm, as then the plants grow quickly from the start and should be ready for pulling in from five to six weeks from the sowing. For a succession two or three sowings may be made at intervals of a week or ten days, after which time, as the heat of summer approaches, spring-sown radishes are apt to get hot and stringy unless watering is freely resorted to.

THE FARMER'S PORK BARREL.

The farmer who raises a few pigs for his pork barrel may count the cost

and affirm that pigs do not pay, but where a few pigs are raised they will consume a large amount of material that would be of no value except for their use. When the pork barrel is full the farmer is at least fortified for the winter with meat and in many cases where no pigs are kept there is a waste of material that could be utilized with the aid of at least one or two porkers.

HARNESS BLACKING.

To a correspondent, "Shah Bhat," the following recipe is given: Melt together six ounces of beeswax and two ounces of mutton suet, and add to these six ounces of sugar candy, two ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and an ounce of powdered indigo. When well mixed stir in a quarter of a pint of turpentine. To use, lay some of the mixture upon the harness, and polish with harness brushes and cloths.

STORING SEED CORN.

Seed corn is liable to injury during the winter unless it is stored in a dry place. There is considerable moisture in corn, and it can be affected by frost. Selected corn is hung up in a loft, where it is warm and dry, and also examined frequently. It is important to give seed corn attention, as failure to germinate during the spring may throw next year's crop back by compelling replanting.

FEED-MILLS FOR THE FARM.

Every farm of any considerable size should have some kind of a feed-mill. It probably will not always be found profitable to grind the feed of all farm animals, but in these times of moderately high prices for grains and great demand for stock to be fattened, it pays to get the greatest amount from the feed used, and to fatten the animals as quickly as possible. That most feeds give best results when ground is the opinion of most farm feeders.

MANURE BENEFITS.

Manure does not give full benefit in one year. It is something that shows good effects for several seasons. The reason is that manure does not decompose very quickly, and as plants take only a small amount of the soluble material, the manure lasts from one to three or four years, according to the materials of which it is composed.

HOME FOR OLD HORSES.

Institution at Acton, England, Where Age and Impairment are Cared For.

Lucky is the horse, who in his declining days, becomes a pensioner at the Home of Rest for Horses, at Acton, England. This invaluable institution as a hospital, as well as an almshouse for decayed members of the equine race, and in consideration of the nominal sum of half a crown a week the cabman, coter or humble green-grocer who produces a subscriber's letter may send his overworked steed to this haven of refuge, where it will receive all the attention necessary to fit it for service once more.

Donkeys are admitted free, but, strange to say, only three or four of these patient quadrupeds have been inmates during the past seven years. In this connection, Mr. Davis, the manager of the home, declares, to a London Mail reporter, that in London the donkey is being supplanted by Russian ponies, which are brought over in large numbers, and being sold for a few pounds each, are in great demand with the coter class, who appreciate the fire and dash of the four-footed alien.

A loose box is provided for each inmate at Acton, and as they become aware of the arrival of visitors thirty or forty horses thrust their heads through the doors of their abodes and regard us with polite curiosity. We are first introduced to an old horse belonging to a lady, who, in return for his faithful services, sent him here for the remainder of his life. Then we come to Dolly, a cab horse, who presents a pair of stout heels to the intruding birds. Dolly is down for a rest, and though her owner avers that she behaves admirably when at work, her conduct here has been far from ladylike—in fact, at an early stage of her visit she kicked off two of her shoes with such violence that one of her attendants had a narrow escape from injury. A fishmonger's pony, who has seen twenty-seven summers, is also resting. He has been here before, and is no doubt envious of those of his companions who are permanent residents.

The army is represented by an old black charger, rejoicing in the name of "Bonnie," who is said to have taken part in the fight at Tel-el-Kebir, and certainly walked beside the Queen's carriage in the Jubilee procession of 1897, bearing on his back a stalwart figure of a man. "Bonnie" owes his good fortune to the kindness of a lady artist, who, having frequently used him as a model in his service days, purchased him at the close of his martial career, and provided him with his present home.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Deaf and Dumb Beggar, at unexpectedly receiving a quarter—Oh, thank thee, thank thee.

Benevolent Passer—Eh, what does this mean, sir? You can talk. Beggar, in confusion—Y-es, sir. Ye see, sir, I'm holdin' this corner for the poor deaf and dumb man who belongs here.

Benevolent Passer, quickly—Where is he? Beggar, in worse confusion—He's—he's gone to de park to hear de music.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF GRACE.

He—it makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling. She—Oh, Harold, how good you must be now!

PROFESSIONAL REPORTE.

You live by butchery, declared the manufacturer of pills to the surgeon. And you by pillage, came the quick response.

THE HOME.

"ON THE OTHER SIDE."

The good wife bustled about the house. Her face still bright with a pleasant smile. As broken snatches of happy song Strengthened her heart and her hand the while; The good man sat in the chimney nook. His little pipe pipe with his lips. Al, al, he'd made and all he had lost, Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit; Nothing has done very well this year."

Money is bound to be hard to get; Everything is sure to be very dear. How the cattle are going to feed. How we're to keep the boys at school. Is a kind of debit and credit sum. I can't make balance by any rule.

She turned her around from the baling bread. And she faced him there with a cheerful laugh; "Why, husband dear, one would really think That the good rich wheat was only chaff."

And what if wheat is only chaff, So long as we both are well and strong? I'm not a woman to worry a bit— But—somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other. Stood by each other whatever befell; Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother,' And all of them living and doing."

We owe no man a penny, my dear. And both of us loving and well and strong; Good man, I wish you would smoke again. And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh. He kissed his wife with a tender kiss. He said: "I'll do you tell me, love— I'll just count up on the other side."

She left him then with his better thought. And he filled her work with a low, sweet song. A song that's followed me many a year— "Somehow or other we get along!"

TO COOK PUMPKIN.

Almost every woman thinks she knows how to cook pumpkins, yet the results of the labor are diverse—a rich, appetizing morsel, or a watery, tasteless affair being evolved, writes Bessie L. Putnam.

This is not so much in making the pies as in cooking the pumpkin; and I am sure that those who follow the method I am about to give will agree with me that better pies can be made without cream or eggs than by the method used by many of simply cooking until soft, or, as I once heard of a woman doing, draining the water off as she did for potatoes with the liberal use of these ingredients.

If an ordinary field pumpkin is used, select a medium-sized one, oval rather than long, and one of a rich orange color; if it is slightly brindled with green, so much the better. Core, cut in strips and pare, remembering that too deep a paring removes the richest part of the flesh. Put a little water in the bottom of the kettle—just enough to prevent scorching. Cut into cubes and cook slowly. As soon as the pumpkin becomes soft enough to mash rapidly, remove the cover and allow it to dry down, stirring just enough to prevent scorching. At first it will need little attention, but when nearly done it requires almost constant stirring. Do not call it done until it is so stiff as to cleave from the sides of the kettle. Then put in for the half of an ordinary field pumpkin—one cup sugar, one tablespoonful salt and one tablespoonful of cream. Mash thoroughly and remove from the fire.

If one objects to stirring so much, butter a spider or dripping pan and when it is boiled soft season place in the dripper and put in a moderate oven to dry. This saves considerable hard work and yet retains all the richness of the pumpkin; the only objection is, it is not likely to be as smooth as when stirred. For pies allow a teaspoonful of flour to each pie, and add a little milk to permit its being mixed. If the stirring has been thoroughly done, it will be better to soak it in milk for some little time to soften. Add sweet milk, a little at a time, and stirring smooth, until to taste slowly, with cream. It should be of such consistency that it will readily shake down into place when filled into the crust. Bake rather slowly. By this method the richness of the fruit is all retained; and the result a Yankee may well be proud of.

THE GUEST ROOM.

Of all the rooms in a house the apartment set aside for an expected guest should receive most careful attention. The putting in order of this room should not be left entirely to the chamber-maid. She may do the rough work, such as sweeping and dusting and bed-making, but to the mistress falls the task of adding the dainty touch here and there that gives the air of thoughtful preparation and expectation. The weary traveler will know whose the work has been as soon as she enters the pretty room. Only the mistress of the house thinks to notice if the soap-dish is immaculate the pillows at just the right angle, and the rocker set invitingly by the fireplace in which the flames leap a glad welcome. No head but hers places on the dressing-table the little vase of purple and gold panes.

One housekeeper declares that she has a maid who is so thoroughly competent that she can be trusted to "put the finishing touches" to the guest-room. "I never trouble myself to do so much as look in there," adds the fortunate mistress. "I leave it all to Maria." The sceptic who has had vast

experiences with Marias, Gretchenas, and Bridgetas may be pardoned at wondering if the soiled towels and ways replaced by fresh, and if such a minor necessity as a wash-cloth is never forgotten. One visitor remained in a beautiful home for a fortnight, and in that time the four towels which hung by the wash-stand on the day of his arrival were never exchanged or otherwise soiled. The hostess had an invaluable chamber-maid to whom she intrusted the entire charge of all the bedrooms. "I was simply homesick for a clean towel," confessed the guest to a friend. "I knew all the time that my hostess would have been dreadfully mortified had she known the true state of affairs."

A young collegian tells of spending Sunday in a handsome country-house, and of having in his room no receptacle into which to empty the water from the basin. "After all the household was asleep at night, he says, 'I cautiously opened my window and gently poured the contents of the bowl upon the shrubbery beneath, feeling all the while like a thief. But a fellow can't wash in the same water more than once and retain his self-respect.'"

Which only goes to show that the hand which labor may be the maids, but the brain that directs the hands must belong to the mistress. Rose Sweet—Put a pint of milk on the fire, stir three ounces of farina, with enough cold milk to make it the consistency of cream, pour it into the milk as it comes to the boil, stir and let it thicken; take it off the fire while hot, add one ounce of butter, two ounces of ground almonds and five drops of oil of roses, three ounces of sugar and enough cochineal to make a delicate pink color. Pour the mixture into a pretty mold, the has been rinsed with cold water, let it set till cold, turn out in a glass dish, decorate with chopped pistachio nuts and angelica cut into pretty shapes, or with crystallized rose leaves.

Cressy Soup—Scrape two pounds of carrots, take out the cores and cut the rest of the vegetable in strips. Melt two ounces of butter in a stew pan and add the carrots which must be allowed to stew in the butter for a few minutes, the occasional attention of stirring being necessary; then add one tablespoonful of salt and four pints of white stock, and let these ingredients simmer until the carrots are tender. Pulp the vegetable, when cooked through a fine sieve, stir in a quarter of a pint of cream, finish with a seasoning of pepper and salt, and serve the soup instantly.

Delicious Soft Ginger Cake—Mix one egg, one-half a cup of butter together; add one cup of molasses, then dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda in a half a cup of lukewarm milk and pour it in. Next put in a teaspoonful of allspice, a teaspoonful of ginger and a teaspoonful of cinnamon; add two cups of flour, take the cake in a good sized dripping pan, well buttered and bake slowly.

Parsnips a la Francaise—Peel, wash and divide the parsnips. Boil in salted water, with a dash of lemon juice. When tender, drain and dry in a cloth. Brush them with eggs and crumbs, and fry golden brown in hot fat.

HOW TO CARVE A TURKEY.

The turkey should be turned endwise toward the carver, instead of side-wise, as is the usual custom, as the knife is always held parallel with the direction of the fowl in carving, so says an exchange. Insert the large fork through the center of the breast, the times astride of the ridge. Cut away the trussing twines and cut two thin slices of white meat from the breast down to the shoulder. Now divide the wing from the shoulder, and have done before cutting the two sides. Beginner should cut above the second joint down toward the back; then cut on the lower side, press the joint gently outward with the knife and divide the joints with the point of the knife. Slice off the breast in wide long, thin slices. Cut off the "orator's" nose and the side bone. The "orator's" on the back belong with the side bones and should not be detached from them. The wishbone should be separated from the backbone and shoulder, and a quick stroke will separate the collar bone from the breast and another will give you the shoulder blade.

AMMONIA IN PLANT CULTURE.

While the ordinary kerosene emulsion and solution of copper have proved an immense boon to the cultivator of fruits and trees in the open air, Meekins Monthly is authority for the statement that they are usually objectionable to the small amateur flower grower, to whom something clean and easily applied to small plants is a great advantage. For these the various insecticides and fungicides for sale by the florists offer some good recommendation. Where these are not to be had it is said that a wash of ammonia is effective. "As the ammonia bottle is now one of the supplies of every well-ordered household, it may be put into use readily. All these articles, however, require some little care in their first application. One should always try a little at first on some plants that are of no considerable value, before resorting to a wholesale way. For instance, the scale on orange leaves and the leaves of oleanders, or the leaves of some similar plant affected with any kind of insect, can be tried first. If no injury follows, then it may be applied on a somewhat more extensive scale. A few plants and a brush to paint with, a considerable quantity can be gone over in a short time."

HOW TO KEEP FOOD.

Different kinds of food should be kept separate from each other. Keep potatoes and all root vegetables in a box or bin in a dry cellar. Cranberries may be kept for months in crocks or jars, and covered with water. Sugar, rice, hominy, farina, oatmeal and the like, are kept best in bags or boxes in a cool, dry closet.

Milk should be as far as possible separated from other food, and kept clean and cool.

A basket kept on an swinging shelf in the proper receptacle for eggs. Dried fruits are best kept in bags and hung upon a dry wall; but they may also be well preserved, if properly dried, in boxes.

Apples and oranges keep longest by being wrapped separately in tissue paper and spread out, so as not to touch each other in a cool, dry place. Cold cooked vegetables and the like must be covered if not kept in a wired cupboard.

SUCCESS WITH OLEANDERS.

Failure in blooming this old favorite results frequently from one or both of two causes. One of these is the lack of abundance of water during growth. The other consists in failure to afford sufficient light and warmth. It is this lack which causes the buds to refuse to leave the partially-developed stage in which they so often stand for many weeks. Plenty of light, plenty of water during growth, plenty of sunshine and air later to make short-jointed, well-ripened wood for next season's work are the points which make for success.

WOMAN'S STATUS IN JAPAN.

In spite of the rapid strides Japan has been making toward civilization, her women are still in a very different position from those in Christian countries. An example of the lack of advancement among Japanese women may be found in the following quotation from an article in a recent issue of the Church in Japan, a magazine published at Tokio, by the Episcopal mission:

"The family of the Public Prosecutor in Hara are Christians—or, more correctly, the two eldest of the daughters are; and the mother wants to be a Christian."

There are no sons. The girls went to St. Agnes's school, Osaka, and were baptized there. They have not been confirmed as yet. The mother wants to be baptized, but Mr. Nishimura, while he does not object to a moderate attendance at church, or to her believing Christianity, and following its teaching, will not give his consent to her being baptized. As a public official, he considers it right to keep himself and his family entirely separate from any parties among the people. He has no objections to urge against Christianity. It is with him only a matter of policy. He has given his consent to the elder daughter continuing to attend church, but has positively forbidden the younger to do so. The grounds for this are as follows: The elder daughter is in the hair of the house, and as such on her family and will take her name but her husband will be adopted into her family an dwill take her name. This being the case, she will not be under her husband's rule, as will be the case with the younger sister, who will become a member of her husband's family; and therefore the elder sister can be a Christian, if she likes, and if her husband doesn't like it, he can lump it.

"It is quite possible that the younger daughter's chances of making a good match, according to her father's reasoning, might be seriously marred by her continuing to be a Christian, or it might lead to her being returned to her father after a short trial. The mother-in-law is notoriously hard to get along with, even in America, and it is not at all likely that in Japan a zealous Buddhist would tolerate very long a Christian daughter-in-law. Mr. Nishimura has, therefore, forbidden O Yone San to attend church, and has laid his commands on her that she shall give up Christianity, while her elder sister, O Tsune San, may do as she pleases."

"A couple of months ago Mr. Nishimura came to call on Mr. Yamada and talk with him about O Yone San. He said that he was negotiating with a certain party with reference to arranging for her marriage—she will be seventeen on June 26. He was afraid, however, that the other side would decline because she was a Christian. He asked Mr. Yamada to erase her name from the church register. On Mr. Yamada's explaining that this could not be done, he asked, as a favor to him, that if the other side should ask any questions, Mr. Yamada should say that she was a Christian. He was much crestfallen, when he learned that this was as much out of the question as was his other request."

SQUANDERED.

Lawyer—It's too bad the way old Squire's fortune has been squandered in litigation.

Layman—It is, indeed.

Lawyer—Why, fully nine-tenths of it has gone to his heirs in witness fees.

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVE.

Hubbard—Simpkins has got over his nervous prostration.

Pease—How can you tell?

Hubbard—Why, I met him on the street last night, and he wanted to borrow \$20.

BUTTER FROM A TREE.

There is a tree in India and Africa from which butter is made. The fruit grows to the size of a pigeon's egg. Inside the seed are seeds, which are pressed, and from the oily substance a very good butter is manufactured.

DOUBTFUL.

Spendley—Well, if my money should go, dear old, you'll still have me.

Mrs. Spendley—Don't you be too sure about that.

FAIRLY FULL.

General—Are the enemy in full retreat?

Colonel—Fairly so; they looted all the wine shops before we surprised them.

CAUSE FOR CHASTISEMENT.

Stop, stop, Johnny! What are you doing with that sister for?

"Cause she's a mean old thing. I've gone and set my rake all up, and she hasn't titched a bit of hers."

THE SUN WILL GIVE POWER.

THE STARTLING CLAIMS MADE BY INVENTOR TESLA.

Says He Has Discovered a Simple and Comparatively Cheap Plan by Which He Can Harness the Energies of Old Sol.

Nicola Tesla, of New York, has at last achieved his greatest ambition and has succeeded in harnessing the energy of the sun. It is declared that he can make it work at his command.

It was only a few months ago that Tesla announced he had perfected an invention by which electricity could be transmitted over the whole earth and be made to work at the will of man. It was said that the great magician could not secure the power which would make this possible except at an incalculable expense. Now it is asserted Tesla has discovered the power necessary. He says that the sun can be made to drive every wheel that revolves, make the night as brilliant as day and give warmth as well.

The invention is still in the experimental stage, but he declares that there is not a possibility of its failure. He has discovered a means of producing steam from the rays of the sun. The steam runs a steam engine which generates electricity.

The first apparatus, which was made more than two years ago, had no more driving force than a Newfoundland dog. It was a huge, unwieldy thing, entirely impossible for practical purposes, but it demonstrated the truth of the principle.

PERFECTING HIS INVENTION.

He set about perfecting his invention. He has nearly completed a new engine with a twenty-four horse power capacity. Its cost is so small, its dimensions make it so easily handled, that nothing now stands in the way of building the apparatus on a large scale.

When Tesla has secured a patent on his invention, he will make public the minute details of the principle and exhibit the apparatus. He declares that the apparatus is so simple that the least learned in mechanics can comprehend it.

Already he is planning to build an immense plant on Long Island, N.Y., to be commenced as soon as he receives his patent. He will evaporate and perfect his model in his laboratory.

In the center of a large room with a glass roof Tesla will place a huge cylinder of thick glass. This will repose on a bed of asbestos and be supported by a firm stone pedestal placed in the center of the room. The cylinder will be laid lengthwise and will be surrounded by a circle of complicated mirrors that may be covered with asbestos coats. These mirrors will reflect the rays of the sun into the glass cylinder. The cylinder will always be kept full of water, which has been chemically treated by a secret process which Tesla has devised, and which, he says, is the only complicated part of the discovery.

WAYS TO BE REFRACTED.

All day long while the sun shines, its rays will be refracted into the great cylinder. The chemical treatment makes the water easily susceptible to heat, and in a little time the vaporizing begins.

The great quantity of steam which is rapidly generated in the cylinder is carried to a steam engine of ordinary construction. The engine in turn will generate electricity, which will be stored in a large power-house, from which it will be transmitted by cables to the factory and to the home. The power-house will store sufficient electricity to meet all demands during the time that the sun does not shine, although it may be clouded for weeks at a time.

This is a very brief and imperfect description of the latest achievement of Tesla. It is much more interesting to read what he says about it.

"Most people will not understand the plan I harness the rays of the sun, to compel them to operate machinery of man and to give light and heat, is the idle fancy of a dreamer," said Tesla. "I would, indeed, be surprised if they were to comprehend it, but I have never yet been proposed a single big scientific enterprise that has not at first been met with ridicule and laughed at as being something beyond the bounds of possibility."

PLEASED WITH HIS RESULTS.

"I do not care at this time to go into details, but I have not yet begun the practical part of the work. I wish to have the experimental part so completed that no one can stick a pin into it. But I will say that the results so far achieved are all that I could desire."

"I am certain that the new apparatus will come into speedy and general use. Its cost is so insignificant that it cannot be ignored. After the apparatus has been placed in any station there is absolutely no expense in running engines and the small cost of the wear and tear of the apparatus."

"I would not be surprised if every large city in the world would have a number of stations of this kind completed in two years, and after the first cost of construction had been defrayed by public tax the mere cost of maintenance would place the individual heat and light tax at less per month than the price of a few bushels of coal."

"As to the proposition to have each city look after the heating and lighting of the homes of its inhabitants, there is nothing more extraordinary about it than the present system of cities supplying water pipes and sewers and private companies supplying steam heat, gas light, electric light and motive power."

GOOD, BUT NOT SKILLFUL.

Jones—I thought you said the parson was a good skater.

Smith—He is. Why, he never swears no matter how hard he falls!

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

First Westerner—What do they mean by due process at law?

Second Westerner—Oh! it means that when a man steals a horse you ought to keep on givin' him now trials till he's acquitted.

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"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

MR. SIFTON'S SPEECH.

Not for a good many days has the Dominion Parliament had the privilege of listening to such a speech as that delivered by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, on the Yukon Railway Bill, a synopsis of which was published last week. Although over two weeks have elapsed, it is still the subject of comment both by members of the House and the Canadian press, and there is yet no reason why THE TIMES should not convey to its readers some idea of the effect it had upon the House. It comes properly in the category of great speeches because it was not simply an oratorical effort or a multiplicity of words. It had of necessity to be of some considerable length, but it was not a bit too long for those who had the privilege of hearing it. It not only convinced the supporters of the Government, but it practically broke down all genuine opposition to the measure from political opponents. That is why it was a great speech. As one member of the House said the following day, "you could see it striking consternation into the ranks of those who thought the bill one upon which they could hang up an indictment against the Government." Some old members of the House went so far as to say that it was the most admirable speech they had ever heard in the chamber, and the Hon. John Haggart, who was never known to pay a compliment of the kind before, began his remarks in reply by openly expressing his admiration of the skill with which Mr. Sifton had handled the subject. The Hon. T. C. Casgrain, who was attorney-general in the late Conservative administration at Quebec, also paid a tribute to the speech of the Minister of the Interior.

A COMPARISON.

The following statement shows how the Teslin Lake railway offers received by the Government compare:

The Rothschild's offer was: 6,000 a mile cash and various lots of land of 1,500 acres each; refused to tender for land grant only.

The Allison offer for Dyea route railway was: 36,764 acres per mile in solid blocks of 576 square miles; no cash.

The Mackenzie contract: 25,000 acres per mile of railway to be chosen under certain restrictions and in blocks of a minimum size of 144 square miles, divided into blocks, of which the Government retains alternate sections. No cash.

All other promoters stopped when it was announced that there would be no cash subsidy.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

The agents of the Dominion Government in Britain are doing good work in impressing on the people the rapid development of Canadian agriculture in recent years. The following letter from Mr. A. F. Jury, published in The Liverpool Mercury, will prove most effective immigration literature:—

"The telegram from Winnipeg, through Reuter's Agency, which appeared in yesterday's papers, referred to the increase of \$20,000,000 in last year's bank clearances as evidence of the progress and prosperity of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Further

indications in the same direction are given by the sales of land by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian North-West Land Company, which increased from 107,878 acres in 1896 to 238,476 in 1897, and the sales in 1896 were 50 per cent in excess of those of 1895. In the Province of Manitoba alone during the year 1897 it is estimated that \$935,310 were expended on farm buildings and dwelling houses outside the cities and towns. The number of settlers arriving in Winnipeg in 1897 was 10,864, and the number of situations supplied to laborers through the instrumentality of the Government agents increased from 757 in 1896 to 1,805 in 1897. There are now 49 cheese factories and 29 creameries in the Province, and the value of their products last year was \$261,587. This is an increase over the season of 1896 of \$60,965. It is also estimated that they have shipped \$2,000,000 worth of cattle during the year 1897. The above applies to the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories only, but the trade statistics for the whole of Canada for 1897 are even more remarkable, and create a record in the history of the country. The total exports and imports entered for consumption reached the enormous total of \$271,501,000, compared with \$219,386,000 in the calendar year of 1896, or an increase of over \$52,000,000. The exports exceeded the imports by over \$37,000,000. The total exports were \$154,675,000, against \$117,795,000 in 1896, an increase of nearly \$37,000,000. The imports, including only those entered for consumption, were \$116,826,000, compared with \$101,591,000 in 1896, an increase of over \$15,000,000. The duty collected in 1897 was \$20,532,000, compared with \$19,879,000 in 1896. These returns are not for the fiscal years, but for the calendar years ending December 31."

This shows that Mr. Jury and those with whom he is associated are fully alive to the situation and are taking full advantage of the Canadian boom which began with the preferential tariff and received a great impetus at the jubilee celebration.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

In the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, moral reform loses one of its most effective and broad-minded champions, and that section of the army fighting for reform which is drawn from the fireside, its greatest leader. The name of Miss Willard is naturally most commonly associated with the temperance cause, for in that field she has done her most conspicuous work; but her annual addresses to the W.C.T.U. showed her interest in a much wider field. Nor did her interest stop short of active participation. The voice of Miss Willard was raised on behalf of every movement for the betterment of human conditions to which she had been able to accord her approval.

A winning personality was undoubtedly one of the first secrets of her success. Throughout her career she was able to attach the ladies among whom she labored to her with an almost passionate devotion. Then she was gifted with a clear, quick brain, and unusual executive ability. She kept the foremost place in the organizations she led by sheer force of ability, and her alertness and success as a presiding officer were constantly eliciting superlative praise from the lovers of superlatives among whom she worked. But perhaps her greatest gift was that of epigrammatic, forceful and eloquent speech. Some of her short speeches read like telegrams, and carried the same thrill to the sympathetic among her audiences.

Major Walsh, administrator of Yukon regards the Stikine-Teslin road as a necessity.

When Frank Oliver dies, which we hope he won't do for a long time, he will doubtless go to heaven by the all-Canadian route.—Wetaskiwin Free Lance.

"After having been in power for eighteen years, the Conservatives got too big for their boots." So spoke Hon. N. Clarke Wallace last week. He was right.

The Templar: "It is folly to expect that if Canada has dishonest men in charge of her affairs, she can prosper. The honor of a nation should be as dear to the people as that of individual citizens." Just so. Canada has indeed prospered during the last two years.

Moosomin Spectator: Mr. Sifton's grand speech in the Commons might be appropriately described by a line from Shelly's "Cloud": "I Sift(on) the snow on the mountains below," for he completely smothered the mountain peaks of the Opposition.

Americans are protesting against having to go to Canadian ports for licenses to mine in the Yukon, and there is talk of retaliatory measures. In this case Canada has the upper hand. If Uncle Sam becomes unruly licensee to his subjects may be withheld altogether.

"What manner of woman will the twentieth century woman be?" is a question recently addressed to the artists and authors of Europe. Prof. Mommsen, the historian, replied thus: "The women of the nineteenth century have given me so much food for thought, that I have no room for her of the twentieth."

The last big snowstorm cost the road department of Montreal \$52,000 for the removal of snow from the city streets, and between 150 and 180 men are still at work removing snow from various streets. No less than 200,000 sleigh loads of snow have been removed since the storm, and the greatest number of men employed on the work on any one day was 1,200.

The career of Great Britain's "Grand Old Man" is said to be drawing to a close. A cablegram this week says there is a striking change in the appearance of the veteran statesman and that he is now in very feeble health. While returning home he had to be carefully assisted by two gentlemen to walk a distance of thirty yards from the depot to the hotel.

The Auditor General's report is out. It contains an order by the Government prohibiting Senators and Members of Parliament who are in arrears to the Queen's Printer, from getting any more printing done until they pay up their arrears. Lieut. Governor Mackintosh was compelled last July to refund \$15 for the telephone line being charged for the Government House, Regina.

Corporations, and especially railway corporations, have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be saved; but they have heads to be turned just like common mortals. They, too, have gone crazy over the Klondyke with the result that fares are being cut right and left, up and down, through the middle, anywhere and anyhow to get the traffic. It may be bad for the shareholders, but the public will not complain.

A good many prospectors appear to be going north via the interior routes. Out of 1,000 licenses so far issued, 100 have been issued at Edmonton. For practical prospectors, the interior routes via Prince Albert and Edmonton offer many advantages. By these routes they pass through hundreds of miles of gold bearing country, where just as good strikes are likely to be made as have yet been made in the famous Klondyke region.

The business man may not do much in the way of denouncing intoxicants. His method is very simple but very effective. He simply says: "If you drink you cannot work for me." This ultimatum has now been formulated by most of the great railways; other corporations are repeating it one after another; and private employers, commercial and professional, are fast joining in the enforcement of this great boycott against drunkards.

Another railway proposition is shortly to be before Parliament. The scheme is engineered by the Great Commonwealth Transportation and Trading Company, capital \$5,000,000, half of which has been subscribed. The route is from Edmonton to Fort St. John, from St. John to the forks of the Laird, from where they propose to go through the Peace River pass and out across the Cassiar plains. The company already possesses a charter for 400 miles of the road from the British Columbia Government.

One of the objections to the Yukon railway contract was that it was entered into without the sanction of Parliament just on the eve of a session. It is now before Parliament, however, and from the manner in which the debate is being dragged we may begin to see what little chance there would

be of a railway this year if the Government had taken a different course. At the present rate of progress, the contract will probably get through Parliament by June. The country would look nice, would it not, sitting down twiddling its thumbs until the season was half spent.—Tribune.

An Ottawa correspondent writes that Lieut. Governor Mackintosh's opinion has been asked as to the powers of the North-West Government to issue permits for the sale of liquor in Yukon. He intimated that while the Dominion Government conferred specific powers upon the Government of the Territories there was nothing in the issue between the two Governments that could not be adjusted to the satisfaction of both. "The whole Yukon problem," he added, "was thrust rather suddenly upon the country, and there are many matters now in issue which mature deliberation will render easy of solution."

The action of Mr. Mulock in offering to pay \$150,000 to the creditors of the defunct Farmers' Loan Company, though as a director not liable for the same, does not come as any surprise to those who know the man and have followed his career in public and private life. His character seems built on that rugged sound foundation, which commands the respect of all men. He is an ornament to the Canadian Parliament, and the Government of which he is a member. May he and others like him long be spared to set a good example to the rising generation of the land and stamp out the free and easy style of political morality which in years past has brought disgrace and discredit to Canada.

The Wus are shocked at certain things they see in the United States. Mr. Wu is the new Chinese Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Wu is his clever and pretty little wife. They are shocked at the American corset, which is clearly a point for the Chinese. They are shocked and pained at the enormous plume on female headgear. Another point for the Chinese, who are clearly more civilized than ourselves. This plume is obtained often at the expense of torture to our feathered songsters. Mr. Wu goes on to complain that we wear Persian lamb fur, which is obtained at a double sacrifice of life. But at this rate he could go on to the enormity of eating beef and wearing cowhide boots. Mr. Wu's humanity is excessive, but he has right notions of corsets and bird's feathers.

The Montreal Witness says: One of the strong points in favor of the construction of the Stikine river and Teslin Lake railway is, as Mr. Sifton pointed out in the House, that it is not only an absolutely necessary link of an immediately necessary "all Canadian water and rail route," but it is a necessary section of the future all-rail Canadian route from Edmonton. From the best information which the Government has at present, gathered from reports of explorers and surveyors, the route from Edmonton to Dawson will probably be that by the Peace River, the Nelson River, the Laird River, the Dease River and the Tanilla River to the Stikine river at Glenora. North of the Dease River the Rocky Mountains form an impenetrable barrier to railway construction, until very high latitudes are reached. This road will certainly be constructed in the near future if quartz mining is entered upon in the Yukon, and will in any case be carried out eventually, as the Peace River valley, the Nelson River valley and the districts adjacent contain millions of acres of fertile lands as well as coal and mineral lands of great value.

Actors, Singers, Speakers

Thousands of actors, public entertainers, singers, lecturers, preachers and readers are tormented with throat weakness. These delicate organs being overtaxed become susceptible to head colds, influenza, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, sneezing, dropping in the throat, pain over the eyes, dry throat, etc.; all these are forerunners of Catarrh, more serious complications if neglected. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER is powerful, painless, harmless and quick-acting, and will cure all such troubles—relieves in 10 minutes. "I can but proclaim Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine, particularly for singers and public speakers. Myself and wife were both subjects of Tonsillitis and Catarrh, and never found anything to equal this great remedy for quick action and curative qualities—it is a wonder worker. I heartily recommend it to my brother professionals."—Al. Emmet Foster, Actor, New York City.—SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

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THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; R. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Prayer meeting,
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Prayer meeting,
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
(ANGELICAN.)

Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30
a.m. and 11 a.m.; Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-
tins. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon,
at 7 p.m.
Week-day Services—Friday, Evensong and
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy
Days and Saint's Days.
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns
Ancient and Modern are used.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Times does not hold itself responsible
for opinions expressed by correspondents.
Communications written on both sides of the
paper are promptly committed to the waste
basket. The name of the correspondent
must in all cases accompany the letter, not
necessarily for publication, but as an evi-
dence of good faith.]

Seed Grain.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.
Sir,—I saw an article in a late
issue of *The Leader* referring to seed
grain. In my opinion *The Leader* is
correct in some respects,—that is, in
regard to the securities. I am of the
opinion that when a man pays for his
own seed he should be able to get his
release; and that the Government
should make a clean wipe out of all
seed grain. My reason for so saying
is that the farmers were at the biggest
loss. They spent money and time, and
who was it that suffered? Was it the
editor, or was it the business man?
No. They had their money. What
was the first step in their line? Why,
it was to grind people and start a cash
system, which really was the best
thing the country ever got. But it
was for fear that the wheat would not
grow. I say the man who lost was
the man that got the seed, though it
was the best thing they could get, and
by all means give great credit to the
Government for action in that respect.
Now, Sir, the editor of *The Leader*
should ask the Government to strike
out all claims in regard to seed grain,
so that when the new settler comes in
he can get these lands by paying the
homestead fee and not have a bill for
seed grain presented to him which he
had never contracted. He says the
farmer has had some good crops. I
agree to that, but if they had no better
crops than were harvested from the
seed got from the Government they
would not be in much of a position to
stay with the farm, although that is no
fault of the seed. There were foul
seeds which the country will never get
rid of. I think if we got the seed free
grants we would be at a greater
loss than the man who gets his wages
every day.

I hope the editor of *The Leader* will
drive the nail a little further and ask
the Government to say to the farmers:
"Come ye that are heavy laden (as re-
gards seed indebtedness to the crown)
weep not, for it shall stand no longer
as a tether; we will pull the stake and
let you go." Thanking you for space,
I am, yours respectfully,
A FARMER.

Feb. 21, 1898.

Thin Blood

Where the blood loses its
intense red—grows thin and
watery, as in anemia, there is
a constant feeling of exhaus-
tion, a lack of energy—vitality
and the spirits depressed.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypo-
phosphates of Lime and Soda
is peculiarly adapted to correct
this condition. The cod-liver
oil, emulsified to an exquisite
fineness, enters the blood direct
and feeds its every corpuscle,
restoring the natural color and
giving vitality to the whole
system. The hypophosphates
reach the brain and nerve
centres and add their strength-
ening and beneficial effect.
If the roses have left your
cheeks, if you are growing
thin and exhausted from over-
work, or if age is beginning
to tell, use SCOTT'S Emul-
sion.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.
All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

A BANK FOR KLONDYKE.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Will Establish a Branch at
Dawson City.

The Dominion Government has closed
an arrangement with the Canadian
Bank of Commerce for establishing a
bank at Dawson City in the Yukon.
B. Walker, general manager of the
bank, Z. A. Lish, Q. C., and Senator
Cox, represented the bank in putting
the arrangement through. The Dawson
bank will not only be a great con-
venience to miners, but will aid the
Government in collecting the ten per
cent. royalty. Gold will be accepted
at the bank and drafts given to miners
on any bank in Canada for the amount
of the gold received, except the ten per
cent. royalty, which will be deducted
and handed over to the Government.
Drafts will also be given on banks in
San Francisco, Chicago and New York.
Miners will not be charged any com-
mission or expense in obtaining these
drafts. The gold will be weighed at
the bank and drafts given for the
amount. The gold will be kept in
vaults and conveyed out of the country
by a military escort. Miners can walk
away with their drafts in their pockets.
The convenience which the arrange-
ment will accord miners will be a great
inducement to them to pay the royalty.

To Tell an Old Fowl from a Young Hen.

In lifting up the wing and pushing
aside the feathers of the sides, you will
find in the case of a young hen, a long
down, light and close, arranged regu-
larly between the other feathers which
cover these parts of the body. Through
the skin, which is of a delicate and
rosy tint, the very small blue veins
will be apparent. In a hen more than
a year old, the down and the veins will
have disappeared, and the skin is of a
dull white and dry, less smooth, and
somewhat farinaceous looking. The
smooth leg, with fine bright scales, is
also one of the best indications.—Ex.

A Great Book Free!

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y.,
published the first edition of his great work,
"The People's Common Sense Medical Ad-
viser," he announced that after 500,000 copies
had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per
copy, the profit on which would repay him
for the great amount of labor and money
expended in producing it, he would dis-
tribute the next half million free. As this
number of copies has already been sold, he
is now giving away, absolutely free, 500,000
copies of this most complete, interesting and
valuable common sense medical work ever
published—the recipient only being required
to mail to him at the above address, 31 one-
cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only,
and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a
veritable medical library, complete in one
volume; contains 1008 pages profusely
illustrated. The free edition is precisely
the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only
that the books are in strong manilla paper
covers instead of cloth. Send now before
all are given away.

A BROKER BROKEN.

Stomach Troubles, Indigestion,
and Its Distressing Accompani-
ments Were Nipped by the Life
Strings—South American Ner-
vine Proved Better Than Gold.

Mr. John Boyer, money broker, Kincaid,
Ont., writes: "Three years ago I was
very much troubled with indigestion. I
was a great sufferer. I procured and tried South
American Nervine; a few doses wonderfully
helped me, and two or three bottles cured
me. I have no hesitation in recommending
it heartily to all sufferers from stomach
trouble." Sold by W. W. Bole.

Canadian Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian
Press Association will be held in Ottawa
March 10-11. Among the important
matters to be considered will be the
postage question, insolvency legislation,
and the visit of British journalists to
Canada. Frank A. Munsey, who has
been without doubt the most success-
ful modern publisher, will deliver an
address on and discuss the "Elements
of Success in Newspaper Publishing." It
is hoped that one or two of the
following representatives of the British
Institute of Journalists will be present:
Lord Glenesk (London Morning Post);
Sir Hugh G. Reid, M.P.; J. M. Mac
Lean, M.P., and Sir Edward Russell.
The dinner will take place as usual,
when a number of important speeches
will be made.

IN DEATH'S HOST.

Bright's Disease—Diabetes—Blad-
der Troubles—Paralysis—Dropsy
Discharge—Imps Ready to Drag
You Down—South American
Kidney Cure Has Rescued
Thousands.

An alarming fact—almost an incredible
one, were it not borne out by statistics, that
over ninety per cent. of all post mortem
examinations have proved the existence of
kidney disease. If you experience straining,
cutting pain, swelling, or if there is bricky
dust or chalky sediment, they go to prove
that the kidneys are not performing their
functions; that there are foreign substances
that sooner or later will clog up and
stop the whole machinery of the human
anatomy. South American Kidney Cure
dissolves and dispels all these pirates of
good health quickly and surely. Sold by
W. W. Bole.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Is Loyal to Canadian Interests.

(From Montreal Witness, Feb. 5.)

The people of British Columbia are
not easy to satisfy in the matter of the
efforts which Government, railways,
press and people of Canada generally
should make in order to secure to the
British Columbia ports the Yukon
business, but the Canadian Pacific
Railway's course seems to be highly
approved at least by the Victoria (B.
C.) Times. It says: "The Canadian
Pacific Railway Company has shown
wonderful, yet characteristic, energy
in dealing with the Klondyke question;
they have fairly flooded the United
Kingdom with literature in the highest
degree beneficial to the interests of
Canada, yet indulging in no abuse or
misrepresentation of the Americans.
The case for Canada has been put in
such a manner that thousands who
would have gone to Seattle, Tacoma,
Portland and other American points
will come to Victoria, Vancouver and
other British Columbia cities. The
C.P.R. can take passengers to Seattle
quite as cheaply as they can land them
in Victoria or Vancouver, but it is to
the Company's credit that all their
efforts have been to divert the travel
to Canada. We don't expect railway
companies to be influenced entirely by
patriotism, but the C.P.R. have cer-
tainly in this matter done all within
their power to give Canada the benefit
of their influence without going out of
the way to hurt rival lines by false
statements. The Alaska Commercial
Company, with all their experience in
the Yukon and thorough knowledge of
the rules and regulations governing the
import of goods to the Klondyke,
purchasing their stores in Victoria is
significant testimony to the fact that
the Canadian campaign has been con-
ducted on the proper lines and that it
will be completely successful."

A CLERGYMAN'S THUMPING HEART.

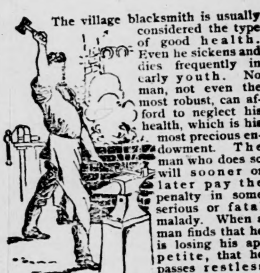
Cured After Years of Tedious but
Fruitless Treatment—These
are the Words of Rev.
L. W. Showers, of
Elderton, Pa.

"My case was chronic. Had uneasiness
about the heart and palpitation since I was
a boy. As soon as I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure
for the Heart advertised, I procured it. I
am now using my fifth bottle and experience
great improvement. The choking, abnormal
beating and warm feeling and thumping
have entirely disappeared. This remedy
will save your life if you are a victim of
heart disease. Sold by W. W. Bole.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF

Nurse Yourself—Six Years
of Rheumatic Pains.

Mrs. Eimer, professional nurse, Cornwallis
St., Halifax, N.S., says: "For six years I
was a great sufferer from Rheumatism.
Doctors treated me and I tried almost every-
thing, but got very little relief. I took a
friend's advice and tried South American
Rheumatic Cure. I have proved it a grand
medicine, for before I had finished the
second bottle my suffering had ceased. I
was completely cured, and have had no
return of the pains." Sold by W. W. Bole.



The village blacksmith is usually
considered one of good health.
Even he sickens and
dies frequently in
lead to consumption.
No early youth. No
most robust, can af-
ford to neglect his
health, which is his
most precious en-
dowment. The
man who does so
will sooner or
later pay the
penalty in some
serious or fatal
disease. When a
man finds that he
is losing his ap-
petite, that he
passes restless
nights, that he
awakens in the morning unrefreshed
and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor,
when he is troubled with headach, nerv-
ousness or biliousness, it is time for him to
take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial,
and are indicative of a general disor-
der of the system. Nervous prostration,
malarial troubles or some serious blood
disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery is the best of all medicines for men-
coverts the lost appetite; it gives sweet,
refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect,
the liver active and purifies and enriches
the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve
tonics. It cures 90 per cent. of all
cases of consumption, weak lungs, bron-
chitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs
and kindred ailments. It is also an unfail-
ing cure for nervous exhaustion and pro-
stration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York
Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I
weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and
reduced in health and broke out with a disease
which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away
to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds
and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.
One little Pellet is a gentle laxative, and
two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.
They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious
granules, in little vials. Druggists have
nothing else "just as good." They regu-
late the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Farm Raised Cows For Sale on Easy Terms.

Having more cows than I desire to handle
I have decided to offer for sale five or six
good farm-raised milk cows, all in calf to a
pedigreed bull. Buyer can have choice from
herd of thirteen. Terms reasonable. ROBT.
MOORE, one Jaw.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGNORN'S GUIDE

DON'T HOLD FOR TRAVELLER. SHIP AND SAVE HIS EXPENSES.

Full Prices. Correct Selection.



FURS
HIDE, PELT, WOLL, TALLOW,
GINSENG, SENECA.

Write for Circular giving Latest Market Prices.

Immediate Remittances.

JAS. McMILLAN & Co. (Inc.)

200-212 FIRST AVE. NORTH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chief Pierson Suspended.

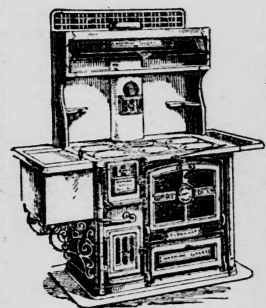
T. M. Pierson, first assistant chief
of the Order of Railway Telegraphers,
who addressed the railway men of
Moose Jaw about a year ago, has been
suspended by the executive of the
order. Pierson organized the Canadian
order before the recent strike and was
rewarded for his labors by being raised
from third assistant to first assistant.
It is alleged he subsequently wrote a
letter to a member of the order in
Montreal of a slanderous nature, seek-
ing to undermine Grand Chief Powell,
that he admitted writing such a letter
and was subsequently suspended.

FOUGHT CATARRH FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Eighty Years of Age When Victory
Came—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal
Powder the One Remedy.

George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., says: "I
was troubled with catarrh for fifty years. I
am eighty years old. I used a great many
catarrh remedies, but Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal
Powder was the one medicine that gave me
immediate relief and cured me of the
disease." At Ottawa, D. M. Northrop, a
prominent member of the civil service, used
this medicine and tells of its benefits in
the case of catarrh and cold in the head. It
relieves in ten minutes. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Steel Range No. 2



We purpose if we receive suffi-
cient number of orders to ship in a
car of our Cast and Steel Ranges in
April. All customers ordering in
time for this car will get the ad-
vantage of the car rate on freight.
Prices and terms may be obtained
from our local agent.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY
LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

CATARRH SUBJECTS



This dread malady lurks behind the most in-
cipient head colds, and when the seeds of disease
are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes
life pleasures a drudgery.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER
will cure the incipient cold and the stub-
born and chronic Catarrhal cases. It puts back
the beauty pink and sheds sunshine in its trail.
"My wife and I were both troubled with distress-
ing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from
its distresses since the first application of Dr. Ag-
new's Catarrhal Powder—it acts instantaneously—
gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe
there is no cure so deeply seated to build it in a
cure."—Rev. D. R. Ford, Buffalo, N.Y.—31

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Westview school for
a term of eight or nine months, duties com-
mencing March 1st 1898. State salary and
qualifications. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG,
Secy, Caron, Assa.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE AW

BY RAIL, ST. LAKE, WAGNORN'S GUIDE

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cations strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
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Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
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MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
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We have on hand a large stock of
furniture consisting of

Bedroom Suits, . . .
Sideboards, . . .
Tables of all kinds,
Parlor Cabinets, . . .
Chairs (wooden and
upholstered) . . .
Dinner Matresses, . . .
Spring Matresses, . . .
Iron Beds, Etc., Etc.

Also a large stock of picture frames,
mouldings and paper racks.

John Bellamy.

Undertaking Supplies.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and re-
novated in every department.
House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every
convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—

OLD - COUNTRY

SAILING DATES.

FROM ST. JOHN.
Gallia—Beaver Line . . . Feb. 15
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line . . . Feb. 21
FROM NEW YORK
State of Nebraska—Allan State . . . Feb. 17
Manitoba—Allan State Line . . . Feb. 19
Britannic—White Star Line . . . Feb. 16
Majestic—White Star Line . . . Feb. 23
St. Paul—American Line . . . Feb. 16
New York—American Line . . . Feb. 23
Etruria—Cunard Line . . . Feb. 19
Campania—Cunard Line . . . Feb. 26
Westernland—Red Star Line . . . Feb. 16
Berlin—Red Star Line . . . Feb. 19

FROM PORTLAND.
Vancouver—Dominion Line . . . Feb. 12
Scotian—Dominion Line . . . Feb. 26
Sardinian—Allan Line . . . Feb. 16
Laurentian—Allan Line . . . Feb. 19
Cabin, \$47.50, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and up-
wards. Intermediate, \$34 and upwards.
Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points
in Great Britain and Ireland and at special
low rates to all parts of the European contin-
ent. Prepaid passage arranged from all
points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,
Moose Jaw.
Or to WILLIAM STEIT,
General Agent,
C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

Canadian Pacific

.. RAILWAY ..

KLONDYKE.

Write for pamphlet descrip-
tive of the routes to the Yukon
country, sailing dates, rates, &c.

MARCH SAILINGS:

Ship	March	Day
Danube,	March	8
Victorian,	"	9
Ning Chow,	"	10
Cottage City,	"	11
Queen,	"	12
Islander,	"	15
Thistle,	"	17
Victorian,	"	19
Danube,	"	22
Queen,	"	24

Cottage City sails for Wrangle,
Juneau and Sitka only.

All agents can ticket through
which will include meals
and berths.

For full information apply to nearest agent
or address

ROBERT KERR,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Can-
ada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleep- ing and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul
and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebra-
ted St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked
through in bond, and there is no
customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Brit-
ain, Europe, China and Japan. All
first-class steamship lines are
represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply
to any of the company's agents, or

H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, Winnipeg.

CHAS. S. FFE,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

SHORTHAND.

Isaac Pitman's system taught by corres-
pondence. New method of teaching. Suc-
cess guaranteed. Terms moderate. Nature's
own writing. Anyone can learn by our
method of teaching. Eighteen years' expe-
rience. Write for terms to REGINA SCHOOL
OF SHORTHAND, Regina.
104.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

China, after declaring that she never would concede to the German demands, has agreed to them unconditionally. Not only is she willing to execute the murderers of the German missionaries, degrade the implicated officials, reconstruct the destroyed mission buildings and pay a million taels indemnity in satisfaction of all claims, including the cost of the German occupation of Kiao Chou bay, but to grant mining and railway preferences in Shantung province, and to assign the bay and surrounding area for the use of Germany. Indeed, the only point on which there seems to be any reservation whatever, is the permanent cession of the bay as a German naval station, though as to whether anything more than temporary occupation was included in the German demands, the evidence is conflicting. In any event, as there can be no logical connection between the permanent occupation of territory and the mob violence for which China is willing to atone, it is difficult to see what grounds Germany will have for such occupation when her other demands are conceded. But that she will find some, or act without them, is foreseen by the seizure of the city of Kiao Chou, some fifteen miles inland from the bay, and by the heavy reinforcement from Germany of the forces of occupation. True, the Berlin government has not officially announced its intention of remaining permanently in possession of the seized territory, but the impression is strong in all the European capitals that very serious pressure from more than one power will be required to induce it to relinquish the foothold thus gained.

Of course, from an ethical viewpoint there is little to be said for Germany's action, but few, if any, of the other powers can object to it save on grounds which would deprive them of right to hold half their own colonial possessions, and certainly not Great Britain and Russia. Moreover, territorial greed apart, in her procedure to obtain redress for the murder of her subjects, Germany only followed the example of other powers, and in doing so showed accurate knowledge of Chinese character. As China is not a homogeneous, the central government exercises litigiousness are always incited or prevented by local authorities, over whom the central government exercises little control, appeal to Peking only results in interminable negotiations, without securing any practical redress. In consequence, it is the local officials that should always be held responsible for outrages, and among the best devices for bringing them promptly to terms is the landing of an armed force, precisely that adopted by Germany in this instance. No doubt the morality of the latter's action, should she go so far as to permanently annex a slice of Chinese territory, will be open to very serious question, but China as an organized power is too conceited, cruel and pagan to excite much sympathy, and unless she can help herself, is likely to be left to the spoilers. Whether Germany will be wise in permanently occupying a port eight thousand miles from home, possession of which, without enormous expense, can only make her weaker, is a more pertinent question, and one which thinking men will be likely to answer in the negative. Still, its seizure, with the successful demonstration in Hayti, as gratifying the German love of position and power, may give the empire his naval credit.

A GIGANTIC INVESTMENT.

It Will Probably Cost \$300,000,000 to Develop the Yukon Mines.

The placers of the Yukon, though affording opportunities for individual workers, with comparatively small capital, partake of the nature of quartz mining in the immense aggregate capital required for their development. Each man or party must sink a shaft through frozen earth, which, considering the great disadvantages of the work, is a task of operating in the short days of the arctic winter, and thawing the ground by repeated firings, brings the outlay up toward that of quartz mining. Outfitting for travel and shelter makes a substantial addition to the initial cost of Klondike mining, and the possibility of individual success is an influence tending to augment the total investment. A close estimate by men of experience places the average cost of outfit, transportation and maintenance for the first season at about two thousand dollars. If the familiar estimate of one hundred and fifty thousand men should try their fortunes on the Yukon it will mean an investment of \$300,000,000 in this new industry.

This may be sufficiently large to include customs and other charges to which the miners will be subjected. But the Government can easily spend a large amount on police service, surveying and administering the territory, and should railways be included in the public expenditure may creep up into the millions. The investment in this vast amount in a new industry, cannot fail to make a marked disturbance in trade and industry in Canada, the United States and other commercial countries. The effects of the bicycle boom are still remembered. Compensating economies of the bicycle buyers were felt severely by other industries. But the deflection of industry and trade toward Klondike is a fitting and transportation will be far more in the aggregate, and its economic influences will be proportionately more extended.

His Strange Case.

I. She was my first love, and so far as I can tell, she may prove to be my only one. She is now a buxom wife, with four or five rosy, romping children, and I am still a bachelor. But time is a great healer, and I can now tell the story of my luckless suit with Dora Rudgwick without a pang.

Dora was the only daughter of a retired London medical man. At the time I first made her acquaintance her father had retired from practice and was a widower. I fell head over heels in love with the girl—though I can hardly believe it when I look at her to-day—and she consented to marry me if the old doctor gave his consent. She never professed to have any deep affection for me; she liked me, however, and was willing to become my wife if her papa approved.

But the eccentric old man would not hear of it. I remember how dejected I was after he had told me, with considerable vigor, that I could not become his son-in-law, and how indignant I felt at his declining to give me any reason for his decision. The following day I met an old college friend in Bond Street—Douglas Bligh.

"You are not looking very bright," he said. "What are you worrying about?"

Bligh also was a doctor. He had walked the same hospital as old Rudgwick, only many years later.

"A love affair," I confessed, with a forced smile.

"Ah! I thought something of the sort. Girl thrown over?"

"No, not the girl—the father!"

"Oh, that's nothing! If the lady is willing, love will find out a way, and papa will come round."

"He is a pig-headed old doctor—I beg your pardon; but I suppose a doctor may sometimes be pig-headed like the rest of us?"

"Undoubtedly. Do I know him?"

"Dr. Gordon Rudgwick."

"Oh, yes; I am acquainted with him. I also once met Miss Rudgwick. I congratulate you, old fellow. A charming young lady, 'pon my word! But the old man—hal ha!—no wonder he rejected you!"

"Why?"

"You are too healthy!"

"Too healthy?"

"Yes; you ought to have some interesting and deep-seated disease—something complicated and lingering."

"I—what on earth are you driving at, Bligh?"

"Don't you know? He's—"

"He touched his forehead with his forefinger."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes; he is mad on one point. He has a contempt for healthy people, and respects only those who are suffering from some terrible disease."

"But his daughter never told me."

"She doesn't know—they have kept it from her. And this is the cause of his want of parental affection. There is absolutely nothing the matter with the young lady. Now, what he wants is a son-in-law riddled with disease. You must get some internal growth or—"

"Good heavens, Bligh!"

"Come with me and I will coach you up in all the symptoms of a most interesting malady. Everything will then turn out according to your best wishes."

II.

"But how did you discover you were in possession of this striking disease?" said Dr. Rudgwick, in a state of ecstacy.

"Well, I have had suspicions for a long time," I replied, "that something was wrong, but I kept the opinion to myself. A few days ago, however, I tried to insure my life, and the medical officers of half a dozen companies rejected me. I then went to a first-class man, was thoroughly overhauled, told exactly what was the matter with me, and informed that I was one of the most extraordinary cases that had ever come under his notice. He only gives me six months."

"Ah! The symptoms are most remarkable. I have not been so interested for a long time. It is certainly a very curious case—unprecedented in its complexity."

"Do you really think it so serious?"

"Oh, I hope so. I think I may safely assert that the man you have consulted is absolutely correct in his diagnosis, if the symptoms are as you say."

"Do you think I shall survive it?"

"Not unless you allow the course of the disorder to be interfered with by those sentimental quacks who hinder the advance of pathological science by seeking cures."

"But six months is very short," I said sobbingly.

"Not at all. With care, the thing may be induced to run its course even more quickly. Drugs and a low diet may be made to do a good deal in accelerating matters."

"What would you advise? Should I consult Sir John—"

"No, no, no. Don't consult anybody. Don't meddle with it, or you may spoil all."

"But perhaps a cure—"

"Cure sir! Don't talk such sickly nonsense, or I shall begin to think it possible that you could do such a mean and dishonorable thing as to rob medical science of one of the most instructive, beautiful, and striking cases that have ever enriched the literature of pathology."

"What, then, is the use of pathology if doctors are not to cure?"

"Pathology, sir, treats of diseases, their causes, effects, and symptoms. It is a branch of knowledge, an interesting and absorbing recreation. It has nothing to do with treatment, cures, and such-like quackeries."

"But what may be sport to you is death to us."

"Why, we must all die, and what could be nobler than to die in the cause of science? By the way, you were speaking to me about my daughter the other day."

I shook my head in a melancholy manner.

"Well, I have been thinking I spoke hastily. She is yours. I shall be proud to have you as a son-in-law. To watch the course of your complaint will be a privilege and a delight. I think you will find Dora somewhere about the house. See her and fix the sons which are considered valid in matter up."

But Dora was not to be seen that day. She had gone to her room indisposed.

III.

When I called the next morning the housekeeper told me that Miss Rudgwick had gone on a visit to friends at Brighton, but had left a note for me. I opened it and read as follows:

"I overheard your talk with papa, and am so very, very sorry for you. I do so hope that your state is not so bad as you fear, and that you will not lose courage, and will soon get well."

"Of course everything must now be at an end between us. It would be madness to talk of marriage. I shall always think of you as a very dear friend, and I want you to believe that you will have my most sincere sympathy."

I put my letter in my pocket and went home. What a mess I had made of it! First I had gained the consent of Dora and failed to obtain that of her father; now I had obtained the doctor's consent and lost the daughter's. Fancy her overhearing all that I said, and thinking I was speaking the truth about the diseased state of my body! And yet, why should she have supposed I was lying?

A week passed, several days of which I had spent at Brighton, without anything being heard of her. One morning I strolled round to Dr. Rudgwick's to learn whether his daughter had written when I saw an empty cab standing at the door.

"Miss Dora has just arrived, sir. I'll tell her you are here."

I stepped into the drawing-room and waited. In a few minutes I heard the dear girl running down the stairs. My heart leaped with joy.

"How do you do?" she said, placing her little hand in mine, and looking into my eyes with infinite pity. "I do hope you are better. You are looking pretty well."

"My dear Dora, I was never better in my life. That was all untrue about my illness; I am in perfect health."

"Untrue?"

"All of it. I will explain it to you another time."

"Then you are not going to die in six months?"

"Not—nor in six decades. Are you sorry?"

"Sorry? Of course not—but—"

"I have your father's consent to our marriage. Darling, you will now be mine!"

"Impossible!"

"How so?"

"Well—the fact is—I am married!"

I sprang back amazed.

"You see, I thought you were a doomed man—I heard it from your own lips. Marriage with you would have been mad—impossible. And papa's strange talk alarmed me, especially when he gave his consent. I was terrified, and feared his anger. So I ran away to friends at Brighton. Then I married Captain Ainsworth—he was my first love, and I have never really lost my affection for him. He asked me to marry him, and—well, I did so at once, as he is going out to India. You really cannot blame me, can you?"

"No; I didn't exactly blame her, but I cursed my fate, and I told Bligh that he was the biggest fool in his profession—for which he has never thoroughly forgiven me, though he says he has."

UPHOLDING JUSTICE.

My wife got even with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and stole the baby.

She pulled him in by the collar and made him rock the baby to sleep again.

TOO BUSY JUST THEN.

Johnny Bellows—Papa, what was the crime of '73?

Bellows—Oh, go off, Johnny. I've got something else to think about besides my marriage this morning.

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

Benny, said the Sunday School teacher, what is your idea of a hypocrite?

A fellow who pretends to think that another fellow's like is better than his, replied Benny Bloomer.

IMPRATICABLE.

Teacher—He don't study your lessons you might as well not come to school at all.

Pupil—My mother wouldn't let me do that.

A MODERN EDUCATION.

Proud Mother—At last, my dear, your education is finished, and you have diplomas from the highest seats of learning in the world.

Cultured Daughter, wearily—Yes, and now I'm too old to marry.

INNOCENCE PERSONIFIED.

Mistress, severely—If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant.

Norah—Oh, which yes wud—there's aisy enough worrk for two av us.

A MISLEADING TERM.

Jinks—I met Brobarn as I entered. Financially embarrassed, isn't he?

Elkins—No; the embarrassment was all on my part. He wanted to borrow a thousand, and I was at my wit's end thinking up a good excuse.

FUNNIGRAMS.

"I sometimes think I was born too soon." "Oh, paw! Haven't you lived to see the chainless wheel?"

"Lend me a dollar, old man."

"Can't; only have a half." "That's all right; you can owe me the other half."

"Yes, I loved a girl once and she made a fool of me." She—"Some girls do make a lasting impression, don't they?"

"Your friend Owen seems to have run into debt pretty deep." He—"Run into debt? He scorched."

"Don't you think there should be music in every home?" He—"By all means! What I object to is music next door."

Bertha—"Miss Spitefuls says she has remained single from choice." Belle—"Yes; but she didn't say whose choice."

"Yes, sir, I want to marry your niece." "Have you asked her mother?"

"No, sir, I prefer the younger lady."

"I love you with all my heart."

"That's very nice, but—but—"

"But what, darling?" She—"What about your arms?"

Her Luck—Jenkins—"I wonder how it happens that Miss Kidd is always out when I call?" Jones—"Oh! just her luck, I guess."

"Give me a kiss?" She, decidedly—"I won't." He—"You shouldn't say 'I won't' to me; you should have said, 'I prefer not.'" She—"But that wouldn't be true."

"Mrs. Deftly has resigned the presidency of the Ceramic Club." "Why did she do that?" "She received Christmas presents of twenty-three hand-painted, pin-trays."

"How did Flingit get rich?" "By his shrewd speculation." "And how did Fusch happen to lose his little property?" "Oh, he went and dabbled in stocks."

How would you define a patriot? "I should say a patriot is a man who takes an interest in his country's welfare, even the morning after his party has been snowed under."

Edith—"Do you think it wrong to say 'darn'?" Bertha—"Perhaps not; but when one is vexed, instead of saying 'darn,' I think it more ladylike simply to knit one's brow."

"I notice that the scientists have some hope of being able to communicate with the moon." She—"Good gracious me! I hope the man in the moon is no tattletale."

Really Impossible—Tommy—"Paw, what is an extraordinary session of the legislature?" Mr. Figg—"One in which no fool bills were passed would be very much that kind."

"When I was young I decided to make one woman happy." She—"Well, as you have remained a bachelor, you may certainly flatter yourself that you have done so."

Smith—"After trying for ten long years, I have at last succeeded in convincing my wife that I am perfect."

"Of course I am. It was only this morning that she said I was a perfect idiot."

"You're late, young man. What's the reason?" "Had a toothache." "Ah! has the tooth stopped aching?" "Dunno." "What? Don't know? Why don't you know?" "Cause it's pulled."

I heard that the crowd holed you when you appeared at the Pellington Theater Royal. "False, my boy, false!" replied the eminent tragedian. "All false. There was no crowd."

Tommy, at the dinner table.—Mr. Johnson, are you blind?" Mr. Johnson—"No, my boy. Why do you ask?" Tommy—"Why, nothin', only sister said you'd get your eyes opened if you married that Grindler girl."

Ogden—"I should think you would want to get rid of that dog of yours. They say he howls in a most agonizing manner at night." Sykes—"Nothing against the dog in that, is there? I ain't home nights."

Success in Argument—"I understand she is very successful in argument." "Well, I should say so. Why, at our debating last week, she was still talking when every one of those opposing her was completely tired out."

Lawyer—"Upon what grounds do you propose to apply for a divorce?" Female client—"My husband's insanity." Lawyer—"Can you prove that he is insane?" Female client—"Certainly. He insists upon wearing all the neckties I buy for him."

She—"I don't see what reason you have for expecting anything but a refusal. I never gave you any encouragement. He just rejected." "Oh, Miss Cayenne, don't you see, you most certainly did encourage me! You told me you had ten thousand a year in your own right."

"Do you believe that it's always unexpected" that happens?" inquired Miss Cayenne. "I wouldn't venture to express myself on that subject," replied Willie Washington. "Why not?" "Because I am too polite to contradict the girls who invariably say, 'this is so sudden!'"

Hennyback—"Last Christmas was the happiest day of my life." Askins—"How was that?" Hennyback—"A burglar broke into the house on the previous night and stole the handsomely lithographed box of Royal Cabaiga Leafa cigars that my wife had bought for a present for me."

HOT WATER CURE.

A colored woman went to the pastor of her church the other day to complain of the conduct of her husband, who she said, was a low-down worthless, trifling nigger. After listening to a long recital of the delinquencies of her neglectful spouse and her efforts to correct them, the minister said: Have you ever tried heating coals of fire upon his head. No was the reply, but I done tried hot water.

DISCOURAGING.

It is very discouraging to a man to spend the better part of his life in growing a long beard, and then to find that the only practical result is that everybody calls him "Whiskers."

SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE.

THEY ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE ON THE INDIAN HILLS.

Something about the Sikhs and Gorkhas—Traits and Characteristics of the Indian Troops now with the punitive Expedition.

It is interesting to note that so many different races should be fighting side by side on the north-west frontier of India. All know the gallant Gorkhas—the Highlanders who added another to their laurels at Dargai. But the Sikhs and Gorkhas are less well known. With regard to the former, the name is not that of a nation or a people, but a sect. A Hindu sect in origin, at first a protest against Brahmin rule, developing later into a quasi religious order whose mission it was to fight the Mohammedans. They spread the faith as taught by the ten Gurus, especially by the last and greatest, Govind Singh, whose father, the Ninth Guru, died or was murdered in a Mohammedan prison. His aim was to avenge his father's death by overturning their empire and founding his own upon it. To conciliate the Hindus he sacrificed to the Goddess Durga, and then preached the Khalsa, the Elect of God, the Pure, who were all equal. His policy was to get rid of the trammels of caste which created divisions and did not allow the common people to bear arms even against the Mohammedan invaders.

THIS REMARKABLE MAN

was born in 1669 and died in 1708. Captain Falcon, who has just published an excellent "Handbook on Sikhs for the use of Regimental Officers," gives a brief sketch of the chief difference between the Hindu proper and the Sikh. A man may be born a Sikh, but he is made a Singh only when he takes the oath of initiation as a follower of the Tenth Guru Govind Singh the warrior priest, preacher and hero. Then the Sikh has a right to the surname Singh and is then only a true Sikh. The Pahal or oath of initiation is never taken until the boy is old enough to understand its meaning and its obligations. It is taken at different temples, according to the convenience of parents, but the Golden Temple at Amritsar, is the favorite place of initiation. The observances entailed by the Pahal are too numerous to mention here, and many of them have fallen into disuse, but the chief signs still kept up by true Sikhs are the five things that begin with the letter "k."

CALLED THE FIVE K'S:

1. The Kes, or uncut hair; 2. The Kangha, or comb worn in the hair; 3. The Kara, the sacred, now worn in miniature in the puggi; 4. The Ka, drawers reaching nearly to the knee; 5. The Kara an iron bracelet worn on the wrist. They all take the surname Singh or lion, do not use tobacco and eat meat. These are the outward signs of the true Singh. The value of Sikh recruits depends more on the districts they come from than on their tribe. Yet tribe must also be considered as heredity counts for much. Therefore, when you get the right tribe in the right district, you have also found the best soldier. The Gorkhas are smaller men than the gigantic Sikhs but quite as brave. When the Gorkha sees his enemy before him he is convulsed with an overwhelming desire to slay him. He can scarce restrain his impetuosity till

THE WORD IS GIVEN TO CHARGE.

Once let go, no order will stay him; he must bury his kukri in the vitals of the scoundrels in front of him. Whatever the changing conditions of the fight may require, he will no more renounce his charge to go and do something else, which he cares nothing for. Than that, he will carry them down; need only pillaging the baggage of routed cavalry to lend them aid to hard-pressed comrades who had not been so successful. The Northampton with Gen. Westcott had been distinguished themselves. In one of these fights it was seen that the five companies of Northampton on the summit of the cliff were making no progress. In reply to inquiries which were biographed they signalled back "Several wounded cannot carry them down; need support." General Westcott then ordered up the 36th Sikhs to the support of the Northampton-hire men. They went up like greyhounds as soon as they understood that the rear guard was in difficulties, and all were withdrawn without any further loss to the foot of the hill under cover of the guns. The Northampton fought with the utmost bravery, and most of their casualties occurred while they were engaged in saving their wounded. Owing to the nature of the country and the broken formation in which they arrived at the foot of the hill they were obliged to retire in groups.

POSSIBLY THE EXPLANATION.

Benevolent old gentleman pointing a moral to village school children—Now, why do I take all the trouble to leave my home and come over here and speak to you thus? Can any boy tell me? Bright Child, innocently—Please, sir, p'pase yeow loikes to 'ear yourself talk sur!

AN ANALOGOUS NAME.

Trivet—Some persons call an airship a sky-cycle.

Dicer—Well!

Trivet—If that is a correct term, why shouldn't an ice-wagon be called an icycle?

WISE PRECAUTION.

Yes, you see her everywhere; but her husband doesn't seem to care for her, and there are three or four other women in the neighborhood. Oh, he stays home to rest up, so he can endure her the next day.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which Will Be Found Worth Reading.

In England one woman in every six earns her own living.

A butcher in Morrisville, Vt., killed all his cattle by shooting them with a rifle.

When the skin of a Japanese orange is removed the sections fall apart without any forcing.

During the last eighteen years diamonds to the value of \$280,000,000 have been taken from the mines of South Africa.

Some bank burglars in Indiana were pursued by bloodhounds, these animals off their scent by rubbing onions on the soles of their shoes.

Nearly all of the musicians in Japan are females. The male Japanese would consider themselves ridiculous if they played or sung in society.

The munching of peanuts by the attorneys in the City Court of Atlanta grates upon the nerves of Judge Reid and he has issued an order prohibiting the practice.

The oldest bank note in existence is in the British Museum. It was printed in China in 1368, ninety-two years before the birth of Gutenberg, the reputed inventor of printing.

With most men the growth of the beard is stronger on one side of the face than on the other. It is usually the case that the hair grows more rapidly on that side on which we are stronger.

A library of little volumes is possessed by a Parisian book-collector. The collection comprises over 700 volumes, not one of which is larger than one inch in width by two in height.

Oysters grow on the trees in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It is not unusual for a tree branch which dips into a lake to have oyster spat deposited upon it, and in time the branch becomes covered with fat oysters.

A new typewriter has been perfected for the benefit of blind people. The letters are raised, and they are palpable as well as visible. Communication made by this machine can be readable by the blind and those who are blessed with sight.

A perfect ruby which weighs four carats or more, commands a price ten times the value of a diamond of the same size. A ruby of six carats, without any defect, is worth \$5,000 a carat or fifteen times the price of a faultless diamond of the same weight.

A license law in Johannesburg, South Africa, prohibits the sale of intoxicants to black men. A liquor dealer there was lately fined £35 for selling whisky to a Chinaman, because the judge ruled that the saffron-tinted complexion of a black man in the meaning of the law.

To test the power of the telephone in transmitting musical sounds, Mrs. Helen Buckley sang two songs into a funnel at the office of the Chicago Telephone Company, and the notes were distinctly heard in New York by a number of musical managers who had assembled for that purpose.

A funeral procession in Chicago was invaded by the horse and wagon expressman, and the processionist, the man arrested. To excuse himself, he stated that his horse had been longed to an undertaker and was endeavoring to take part in the funeral that came in sight.

A long speech comprising of words, was lately delivered in the Austrian Parliament, by Dr. Kersch. He spoke for twelve hours continuously, except for two intermissions, one of five minutes and the other of ten. During the twelve hours he drank two cups of coffee, the first of wine and fifteen glasses of beer.

To establish a kissing record, a young gentleman in Berlin attempted to take ten thousand kisses in ten hours from his sweetheart's lips. At the end of the first hour he had received sufficient numbers to assure a successful count. During the first hour there were over two thousand kisses, and only a few over a thousand for the second; then the young man's lips became paralyzed and he collapsed. Strange to say, the girl, after the hour and hour of the exercise, was as fresh as at the beginning.

DENTISTRY AT SEA.

And Something Also About the Practice of Medicine Afloat.

When a sailor on a deep water ship has a toothache he is likely to go to the Captain. The Captain gives him something out of the medicine chest to put in his tooth, and if that doesn't cure it perhaps he pulls it. It is a common thing for sailors to pull their own teeth. Their method is to put a string around a tooth and pull it. Dental forces are carried on deep water ships, on some vessels a fair outfit of them. A ship Captain of long experience said that in the course of his life he had pulled 200 teeth.

The ship's medicine chest on large vessels is like a closet or cupboard, with a glass door, built in the ship's side. The chest contains bottles, pills, and other articles arranged on shelves. The chest is arranged in a row, and it is practically a well-appointed little drug store. There is supplied with the medicine chest a book explaining the uses of the medicines. The Captain is likely to have some other books of medical subjects which he has read and studied, and he is likely to have a good deal of experience before attaining the rank of master of a ship.

The sailors are generally healthy men, but when occasion requires, the Captain prescribes; he is the physician. Limbs broken at sea are of course set there, and there might be circumstances in which the Captain would not hesitate to perform a surgical operation.

EDUCATION OF PRINCES.

How the Future Rulers of Europe Spend Their Time.

The education of European princes is revealed in their holiday pleasures. Most of them are trained for military life, and their summers are occupied with army reviews and manoeuvres. Whenever they visit one another they are entertained with cavalry drills and infantry tactics and with sham battles.

Not one of the great sovereigns has ever been under fire in real warfare. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary took an active part in the campaign against France, Italy and Prussia, from a safe distance. The King of Italy commanded a division in 1860 at the battle of Custoza, but only to cover the retreat of the Italian army. The tsar and the Emperor of Germany have never seen war.

Princes are sportsmen as well as soldiers. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, when he entertains his good ally and friend, the German Emperor, not only orders a military review and a series of banquets and fetes, but he also arranges an old-fashioned hunting excursion in the forest. He is the keenest sportsman in the European royal circle, and enjoys hard riding and the genuine pleasures of the chase.

The other sovereigns prefer milder sport. The German Emperor is a good shot, and quickly fills his bag when he is leading a hunting party. The Emperor of Russia is at home in the saddle, but he is not an expert with the gun. The King of Italy also is a good sportsman. Nearly all the European princes shoot well, and have abundant sport for small game on the Scottish moors.

The German Emperor and the Prince of Wales are enthusiastic yachtsmen, in the Aegean and the Mediterranean. The King of the Belgians enjoys sea life, and takes long summer cruises on his steam yacht, off the coasts of Spain, and Norway. The Russian Emperor shares the same taste. The King of Sweden and Norway is rarely off his yacht during the summer. The King of Greece is also a seaman, but he is seldom afloat in the Aegean and the Mediterranean. The King of Norway and Sweden is the only European sovereign with strong artistic and bookish tastes. He is fond of reading, is something of a musician, and is an artist with considerable talent for sketching.

Princes are trained for military campaigns which seldom occur, and they are also educated for court functions which never end. They are great social personages, who understand all the niceties of etiquette, and are able to speak several foreign languages. There is not a European sovereign who cannot converse fluently with royal visitors in their own tongue. A prince who was without training in modern languages would be out of place in a European court.

CLOSE AND MEAN.

Being the Story of a Man Who Had His Own Way of Teaching Economy.

The patient was doing even better than could be expected, and as the physician noted his pulse, and the clearness of his eye he shoved his chair back with a satisfied expression, and began to talk about something cheerful.

"It's a funny world we live in, when we aren't sick," he said with a smile, at the patient, "and I had a touch of it on my way here. I have a patient at a house where I had one last winter, and I stopped in to see how he was getting along. He is a lad of 17, not very bright, and still quite shrewd as persons of his mental caliber often are, and the man with whom he lives, who is his step-uncle, I believe, is about the closest and meanest old fellow I ever heard of. One day last winter, and it was a cold day, too, I happened to be passing back of the house where he lived, going to see a poor woman in the alley, when I noticed this boy standing in the yard blue with cold. He was stamping his feet and blowing on his fingers, but there was small comfort in that, and I walked to him through the alley gate.

"What are you doing out here?" I asked.

"I'm economizing," he shivered and said as though there was a joke in his mind somewhere.

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I built up a good fire in the house when Uncle John was away and when he came back and saw how much coal I had burnt up he got mad and sent me out here to economize for an hour or two. He said he guessed I'd learn how to be more careful of my heat if I got a real good shiver through."

"Of course," concluded the physician, "I put an end to that sort of economizing in very short order, but I didn't do it soon enough, for the boy was taken down a day or so later and he was sick in bed for three weeks."

LIBBLES FROM BIRTH.

A strange sight was witnessed yesterday in the Southwestern Police Court, London, Eng. An elderly man, armless and legless was carried into the witness box by a policeman, who held him as though he were a baby, while he made an application to the magistrate for an extension of time under an adjournment order from the Court. Mr. Marshall asked him how he came to be so afflicted, to which the helpless man replied that he was born so. He got his living by making beaded ornaments with his mouth. His worship allowed him a few additional days to find fresh accommodations.

TUNNEL BY ANTS.

The ants of South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

Pain Past Endurance.

T. W. COON HOPELESSLY CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM.

Could Not Raise Either Hand or Foot and Had to Be Fed and Dressed—The Doctor Told Him a Cure Was Impossible, Yet He Attended to His Business To-Day, From the Millbrook Reporter.

Rheumatism has claimed many victims and has probably caused more pain than any other ill affecting mankind. Among those who have been its victims few have suffered more than Mr. G. W. Coon, now proprietor of a flourishing bakery in Hampton, but for a number of years a resident of Pontypool, when his severe illness occurred. To a reporter who interviewed him Mr. Coon gave the following particulars of his great suffering and ultimate cure: "Some seven or eight years ago," said Mr. Coon, "I felt a touch of rheumatism. At first I did not pay much attention to it, but as it was steadily growing worse I began to doctor for it, but to no effect. The trouble went from bad to worse, until three years after the first symptoms had manifested themselves I became utterly helpless, and could do no more for myself than a young child. I could not lift my hands from my side, and my wife was obliged to cut my food and feed me when I felt like eating, which was not often considering the torture I was undergoing. My hands were swollen out of shape, and for weeks were tightly bandaged. My legs and feet were also swollen, and I could not lift my foot two inches from the floor. I could not change my clothes, and my wife had to dress and wash me. I grew so thin that I looked more like a skeleton than anything else. The pain I suffered was almost past endurance and I got no rest either day or night. I doctored with many doctors, but they did me no good, and some of them told me it was not possible for me to get better. I believe I took besides almost everything that was recommended for rheumatism, but instead of getting better I was constantly getting worse, and I wished many a time that death would end my sufferings. One day Mr. Perrin, storekeeper at Pontypool, gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I did not do so immediately, but I did not think any medicine could help me. However, I used the pills, then I got another box and before they were gone I felt a trifling relief. Before a third box was finished there was no longer any doubt of the improvement they were making in my condition, and by the time I had used three boxes more I began to feel in view of my former condition, that I was growing quite strong, and the pain was rapidly subsiding. From that time on I was steadily improving, and for the first time in long weary years, I was free from pain and once more able to take my place among the world's workers. I have not now the slightest pain, and I feel better than I felt for seven years previous to taking the pills. I thank God that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in my way as I believe they saved my life, and there is no doubt whatever that they rescued me from years of torture."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

CROWDING THE MOURNERS.
Mr. Koneet—Don't you think husbands are terribly aggravating at times?
Mrs. Koneet—Oh, very; especially when they ask whom you think you would have married if you hadn't married them.

HIS THEORY.
First Footpad—This is a dandy watch of mine. Did you notice me money-grab?

Second Footpad—Yes. Did you an' the fellow that used to own the watch have the same initials?

"A Man's a Man for a That."
Even if he has corns on both feet. But he is a stronger, happier and wiser man if he uses Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and gets rid of the unsightly corns, painlessly and at once.

NOT WHAT HE SEEMED TO BE.
My poor man, I have nothing for you. Why don't you—
Poor nothing! I've got dollars to your cents! I'm just back from the Klondike, and I'm looking for my sister. Are you the slim-legged little whipper-sapper she married?

THAT NEEDS AN EXPLANATION.
Trivet—I believe in giving the devil his due.
Dicer—But why do you make him a preferred creditor?

WELL SUPPLIED.
Tourist—Are there any distinguished citizens here?
Resident—Distinguished? Stranger, we've got the two champion checker players of Beeswax County right here in this town!

LOVES FOR THE WORLD.
The two little islands of Zanzibar and Pemba furnish four fifths of the cloves consumed by the world.

THE HUMAN VOICE.
Forty-four muscles are called into play in the production of the human voice.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is going to Africa to Try and Convert Heathens.

The average Prince is usually a gay young blade, but Prince Oscar of Sweden is a rare exception. Not only has he devoted the greater part of his life to evangelical work, but it is now announced that, accompanied by his equally pious wife, he will invade the jungles of Africa and spread the Gospel among the benighted heathen.

Prince Oscar, although the second son of the King and Queen of Sweden, is not a Prince at all. He sacrificed his title when, in 1888, he married Miss Ebba Munck.

"Ebba Munck, who is of patrician birth, was chosen maid of honor to the Crown Princess, and, although three years older than Oscar, their meeting was almost a case of love at first sight. She was engaged to be married to Count Valdemar von Rosen, a young army officer, who was not altogether in sympathy with her religious views. She consequently released the Count, and Prince Oscar, a blonde giant, standing six feet and six inches in his stocking feet, began to pay her assiduous court. The King and Queen were strongly opposed to the match, and Miss Munck left the royal household, becoming a nurse in the Queen's Hospital.

Despite all opposition, the marriage took place, the Prince according to law, renouncing all the pomp which was his by right of birth. Since then Oscar and his wife have never been seen in royal circles.

Within the last year they have associated themselves with the Salvation Army, and have been conducting open air meetings in the streets of Stockholm.

And, now, according to recent cable despatches, this strange pair of religious enthusiasts purpose to go as missionaries to Africa.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Kindness out of season destroys authority.—Saadi.

It is never wise to slip the bands of discipline.—Lew Wallace.

Age is a matter of feeling, not of years.—George William Curtis.

God alone can properly bind up a bleeding heart.—Joseph Roux.

If a man cannot be a Christian in the place where he is he cannot be a Christian anywhere.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Nobody can give you wiser advice than yourself; you will never err if you listen to your own suggestions.—Cicero.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is the most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—Colton.

There is a healthful hardness about self-dignity that never renders contact and communion with others, however humble.—Washington Irving.

Other blessings may be taken away, but if we have acquired a good friend by goodness, we have a blessing which improves in value when others fail. It is even heightened by sufferings.—Channing.

Insincerity in a man's own heart must make all his enjoyments, all that concerns him unreal; so that his whole life must seem like a merely dramatic representation.—Hawthorne.

'Promotion of General Happiness'
Is secured by Neville—the great nerve-pain cure. The highly penetrating properties of Neville make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, lumbago, etc. We heartily commend it.

HIGHEST COST OF A CALLEGRAM.
Sixteen thousand dollars is the record price paid for a callegram, that price having been paid for a message sent by Mr. Henniker Heaton to Australia in behalf of the British parliament. Reuter's account of the murderer Deering's trial, 1,400 words, cost \$8,000. An 1,800-word dispatch from London to Argentina cost \$7,000. The most expensive private message so far is that sent by the King of Italy to the duke of Abruzzi at Rio Janeiro, informing him of the death of his father, the late Duke of Aosta, which cost \$2,670.

SOCIAL FAUX PASS.
Next time I'm going out to Beverly's I'm going to take a campstool with me.
What for?
Last time I went I sat down on a little thing that turned out to be a tea table.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS CROFT, }
FRANK J. CHENEY, who says that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, under State authority, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

HE KNEW HIS BUSINESS.
What did that man want? asked the druggist.
A pint of whisky, said the new clerk who was on trial for a week.
Did he have a prescription?
No.
Well, what did you do?
I wrote one for him.
Consider yourself permanently engaged.

GREATEST BRITISH LANDOWNER.
The greatest landowner in the United Kingdom is the Duke of Sutherland, who owns 1,285,000 acres.

Full Weight is Guaranteed in Every Packet of—

MONSOON
Indo Ceylon Tea.
25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound, Black and Mixed. All Grocers.

DE. GOODE'S PAINLESS PNEUMIC PILLS
A Specific for Female Complaints.
Are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of nature's effort. They at once ease the pain and restore natural and healthy action of the organs, and are a remedy which developing womanhood they need as a. For young and developing womanhood they need as a. They are perfectly safe and reliable. Ask your druggist for them, and if he does not keep them in stock he will procure them for you. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or 5 for \$5.00. Wholesale Agents:
The Toronto Pharmacy Co., Limited, Toronto.

"WE WANT YOU QUICK."
Intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with gentle and very PROFITABLE employment. Industry is the constant NECESSARY to secure GOOD REMUNERATION. Can give the address of representative who has just cleared \$15 in 10 days. \$5 can be made right AT OWN HOME.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,
31 Richmond West, Toronto.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY
Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....2,000,000
Assets.....12,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO ST., TORONTO.
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The ample resources of this Company enable its Directors to make advances on Real Estate, without delay, at low rates of interest, and on the most favorable terms of repayment. Loans granted on Improved Farms and on Productive Town and City Properties. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased.
Applications will be received at the office of the Company.
J. HERBERT MASON,
Managing Director, Toronto

75 H.P. Tubular Boiler
HEATER for 75 h.p. Boiler
Sturtevant Fan
Slightly Used.
All Very Cheap for Cash.

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73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS
DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

OLD CHRONIC DISEASE
Lurking in Your System,
KOOTENAY WILL DRIVE IT OUT

The way that Kootenay takes hold of old chronic cases of Rheumatism, and rids the system of the lurking poison upon which the disease exists, the endorsement by well-known clergymen, physicians and hospital executives of its cures, leads past all doubt as to its power to cure this disease.

The New Ingredient, that works so marvelously in searching out stubborn and chronic rheumatism, is just as effective with most any other chronic disease. Hopeless cases of Bright's Disease yield to its influence, Eczema, in extreme forms where eruptions have existed from head to foot are in its reach of cures. Pale, haggard and emaciated people, whose frames are all angles and curves, unrefreshed by sleep, troubled by indigestion and nervousness, round up in health through the use of Kootenay Cure.

I, Wm. H. Warr, residing at 47 Hughson Street North, in the City of Hamilton, do solemnly declare that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years, and at different times confined to the hospitals both in Hamilton and Toronto. Was discharged from the Hamilton hospital after eleven months' treatment, and on the 16th of January last I was told that they could do nothing for me. When leaving there I was scarcely able to walk. I tried a number of so-called cures; had my feet covered with dry plasters under directions of a physician, but got gradually worse. On the 13th day of this month, after taking two and one-half bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, I threw away my stick which I had been compelled to use for support, and am now a healthy man, free from all pain, after seven years' suffering. On Tuesday last I was on my feet for eighteen hours steadily without any bad results. I am now able to attend to my work regularly, which frequently necessitates my hands being in water for hours. I consider Kootenay the most wonderful blood medicine and Rheumatic Cure ever known. Wm. H. Warr.

Declared before Notary J. W. Nesbit, July 17, 1894.

If not obtainable of your dealer, will be forwarded, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$2.50 per bottle, by addressing S. S. AYERMAN MEDICINE CO., Limited, Hamilton. Send for Chart Book free.

Kootenay's New Ingredient.

Makes Startling Cures.

Bright's and Kidney Disease.

Solution, Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Torturing Rheumatic Pains.

Agony. Wrenched Limbs.

Hopeless Hospital Incurables.

Cured By Kootenay.

WE INTEND TO TALK.....

"LUDELLA"
CEYLON TEA
Send me try it. Then you will thank us. Load packages 25, 40, 50 & 60 cts. Loading green

This little Motor is complete with battery and chemicals. It is a boy's delight.

Electric Railroad Complete \$3.50
This Miniature Electric Railroad is complete with track and battery.
We have all kinds of electric supplies. Get our prices. \$1.00 COMPLETE.

THE TORONTO ELECTRICAL WORKS CO., Limited,
42 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO.

Amberine HAIR PRODUCER.

SOFT, GLOSSY, PLANT SILKEN TRESSES.

Are the pride and glory of lovely woman. Amberine cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, itchiness, harshness or brittleness, and makes the hair as beautiful as in youth.

GROWS A NEW CROP OF HAIR.

SWORN EVIDENCE:
DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Middlesex, To Wit: I, Henry Amor Plaster, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Water Works Inspector:

Do solemnly declare that I have used the "Amberine Hair Producer," manufactured by Messrs. Job Cook and Company, of No. 58 Wellington Street, in the City of London, Canada, since the 15th day of April, 1897. It has stopped the itching of the scalp, stopped the hair from falling out, removed the dandruff, and has brought out a thick crop of hair where my head was entirely bald before I commenced using their preparation.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1891."

Declared before me at the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1897, all which I certify under my notarial seal.
S. T. HUNT, a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

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Mills, Mills & Hales
Barristers & Solicitors
to West-By-Rivers, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Apples, Poultry, Eggs.
The Dawson Commission Co., Limited
Cor. of West Market and Colborne St., TORONTO.

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YOUNG MEN, Learn to Cut. No better trade or profession. Write for particulars.
112 Yonge St., Toronto.

GOLD DINGS FREE!
We will give you a gold ring, if you will send us a photograph of your face, and we will mail you the ring. You can have it for nothing. Write to us at once. Address—
STAN CHEMICAL CO., Box 278, Colborne, Ont.

HAVE YOU A PIG WITH TWO TAILS?
—IF SO, WRITE—
W. C. HARRIS, METAL
WILLIAM ST., TORONTO, ONT.
FOR CURE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. S. A. Clarke, of Regina, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Adam Carle is offering his farm and farm implements for sale.

Look out for Miss Clarke's millinery opening about 1st April.—Adv't.

Jas. J. Corbett is in Winnipeg this week with his dramatic company.

Mr. Graham, of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., was in town yesterday.

No fewer than eighty-seven Statute Labor districts were gazetted last week.

Conductor Thos. Battill and wife returned from the east on Monday morning.

The date of the Royal Templars' "conundrum" social has been changed from March 8th to 15th.

Staff Sergt. Des Barres, who has just returned from a two months' leave of absence, has been stationed at Estevan.

Dan Mann, the celebrated Yukon railway contractor, was a passenger on Monday's east bound express en route to Ottawa.

I wish to announce that I have engaged Miss Kennedy, of Winnipeg, to take charge of the millinery department. Miss Clarke.—Adv't.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories will be held at Prince Albert on March 7th and at Battleford on May 16th.

Wm. Watson left for Regina on Monday evening to commence the North West dairy campaign in the Lumsden district, after which the delegation will start for Alberta.

Mr. E. Moorhouse paid Regina and Prince Albert a visit this week to arrange for the creamery ice supply. Mr. S. B. Sanders left for Regina on Wednesday to oversee the packing of the ice at that place.

Considerable improvements are being made in the C.P.R. roundhouse at this place. The roof is being levelled up, and the pits lengthened. If the traffic keeps on increasing a new roundhouse would perhaps not be out of place.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Jno. Norris on Tuesday evening, when Rev. W. Watson, of St. John's church, united in marriage Mr. Jno. Sexton, of the Ottawa Hotel, and Miss Nellie Carty, of Brandon.

J. F. Gueff, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, is now at the Brunswick Hotel, Moose Jaw, and will remain until Saturday week, March 12th, where he may be consulted on all cases appertaining to surgical and artificial dentistry. Patients requiring plate work please call early.

A grand entertainment will be given in Pioneer school house on Friday, March 11th, at 8 p.m. A long and varied programme, including songs, recitations and dialogues by the children and others, will be given under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. Refreshments will be served during the intermission. Admission 25 cents.

Mr. Thos. Miles, who formerly occupied the position of C.P.R. coal man at this place, passed through Moose Jaw on Monday to Medicine Hat, where he will resume his work. Since leaving here he has been farming in the Indian Head district. He left for England last December, and returned about two weeks ago. Mrs. Miles and family are at present at Indian Head.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church was held in the church on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. A very fair attendance of ladies was present. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Dan McLean; Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Cameron; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Wilson; Asst. Treasurer, Mrs. McGregor; Secretary, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Medicine Hat News.—After twenty years in the service of the C.P.R. at this point, Mr. W. Venables has been promoted to the post of engineer and has been given a run out of Canmore, for which place he left on Tuesday night. Billy is a real good fellow and his many friends will be pleased to hear of his well-earned promotion, while at the same time they will regret to know of his departure. However, Canmore is not so far from Medicine Hat but that we will have an opportunity of seeing his smiling face occasionally.

Through the kindness of Principal Fenwick a TIMES reporter had the pleasure this week of seeing samples of mind pictures in color work and paper cutting by pupils of Chicago schools. It seems hardly creditable that children from six to eight years of age can so wonderfully express their thoughts by means of scissors and by color crayons. The teachers of the Moose Jaw schools are taking up this line of thought expression with enthusiasm. Parents and friends of the school will watch with interest the result of this new departure.

Mr. Frank Smith, of the W. J. Gage Co., Toronto, was in town on Monday.

Asst.-Comm. McIlree was a passenger on Wednesday morning's train en route to Macleod.

Brakeman Olio Olafson left on Monday evening to spend a few days at Brandon.

Subject in the Methodist Church on Sabbath evening will be, "Eternal Punishment."

It is said that Hon. Jos. Martin, who is now in Ottawa will re-enter politics before long.

W. C. Lusk will return from Toronto this week and be in his studio during the last week of March.

Mr. H. M. Barritt, of Winnipeg, was in town on Monday in the interests of the Corticelli Silk Co.

R. H. Williams, of the Glasgow House, Regina, passed through on Tuesday evening en route west.

Owing to there being "no quorum" the regular meeting of the town council on Monday evening was postponed.

Lady Abbott, widow of the late Sir John Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada, died at Montreal on Friday last.

Conductor Jas. Cline returned from the east on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Cline will remain in the east for some time yet.

To intending settlers:—A full list of Government lands open for homesteading in the Moose Jaw district revised up to date. SEYMOUR GREEN.—Adv't.

Another murder was committed on the Crow's Nest Pass last week. A man by the name of Hoyle shot and killed one Connors. Boyle was arrested by the Police.

Mr. J. H. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works, and Jno. A. Reid, Clerk of the Executive Council, passed through to Macleod on public business on Wednesday.

Rev. J. C. Cameron returned yesterday morning from attending Presbytery meeting at Whitewood. Mrs. Cameron will visit her parents at Sintulata for a short time.

A. M. Burgees, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, died of apoplexy last Saturday at Ottawa. Mr. Burgees was Deputy Minister of the Interior in the late Conservative Government.

Mr. Halpenny, who has been in charge of the Moose Jaw school during Principal Fenwick's absence, returned to Winnipeg last Friday evening. Mr. Fenwick resumed charge of the school on Monday.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of the Moosemin Spectator, has been appointed general agent of the Federal Life for the district between Broadview and Moose Jaw. He will make his headquarters at Regina.

Mr. Wallace, of Pense, took the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, having exchanged pulpits with the pastor, Rev. J. C. Cameron. Mr. Wallace will resume his theological studies in Manitoba college on 1st April.

Superintendents Milestone and Niblock, of the C.P.R., returned west last week. Before leaving Winnipeg, they, with Master Mechanic Cross and Manager White, had a long conference on matters relating to the shops of the company and motive power.

P. C. H. Primrose, inspector of the North-West Mounted Police, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate by the British Columbia Government. He will thus be able to act both in the North West Territories and in the adjacent portions of British Columbia in the north.

The following registered at the C. P. R. dining hall this week: A. H. Mason, Wm. Barritt, A. W. Rolston, W. Cranston, G. H. Ruble, T. W. Louis, Winnipeg; F. Smith, C. F. Thompson, J. M. Young, Toronto; W. Gillies, Brandon; D. Peterson, Dr. P. F. Size, Regina; J. R. Watt, New York.

Mr. W. Cranston, advance agent for "Hardie's Ideals," was in Moose Jaw on Monday, arranging for the appearance of his company in the town hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 8th and 9th. These excellent entertainers drew a crowded house at their last appearance a few weeks since, and they will no doubt receive another hearty reception. There will be an entire change of programme.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

The C.P.R. station platform is being repaired this week.

Mr. David Rose, jr., returned from Maple Creek on Monday evening.

COW FOR SALE.—One new milch cow for sale. Apply to UMO KEYS. 36p

Mr. Wm. McCarter, of Victoria will transport goods in the Yukon next summer.

Engineer J. McNeil came down from Canmore last week and spent a few days in town.

The March number of the Delineator is to hand with its usual brightness and full of useful information.

Speaker Betts of the Assembly left for the east this week in the interests of the "poor man's route."

Mr. D. J. Goggin, Superintendent of Education, has returned to Regina, from conducting a normal school session at Edmonton.

Mr. C. A. W. Stunt leaves for Winnipeg to-morrow evening to attend the Grand Lodge meeting of the A. O. U. W., as the representative from Moose Jaw.

Mrs. Smythe, wife of Robt. Smythe, of Vermilion Plains, 30 miles north of Chaplin, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. The remains were brought to Moose Jaw yesterday and the funeral took place to day, Rev. Mr. Ferrier conducting the ceremony.

Messrs. Benj. Fletcher, V. S., and Alex. McDonald paid the Cottonwood settlement a visit this week. Mr. Fletcher was looking for a first-class driver, but did not get one to suit his fancy. Mr. McDonald purchased a thoroughbred Clydesdale from the Mutch Bros.

A destitute woman with an infant child arrived from the west one day last week. Her husband had died of fever in British Columbia and she was endeavoring to reach her former home at Minneapolis. Between the town council and C.P.R. arrangements were made for her railway fare.

Passenger traffic is still on the increase on the C.P.R., but the "rush" is just commencing. Nearly every day this week No. 1, has been divided into two sections, and it is rumored that the company contemplate running two regular daily trains from the east in order to keep up with the demand.

A missionary meeting will be held in the Methodist church on Thursday evening, March 10th, under the auspices of the Woman's auxiliary. Programme of suitable music and report of the "Watch Tower," and of the work done during the year. Meeting to commence at 8 p.m. Collection in aid of missions.

Mr. J. H. Kern has called for tenders for the erection of a three story solid brick hotel on the corner of Main and Manitoba streets. A TIMES reporter was shown a proposed plan, and can vouch for the fact that the building will be a credit to Main street if Mr. Kern decides to proceed with the erection, which will not be until the C. P. R. definitely decide in regard to the building of a dining hall in connection with the new depot.

The ladies of St. John the Baptist's church, Moose Jaw, will hold a bazaar and musical entertainment in the dining hall on the evening of St. Patrick's Day (17th inst.). A full orchestra will give selections during the evening, also singing, etc. Refreshments will be served. Selections on the phonograph. Irish peasant girls in attendance. All kinds of fancy articles, also fruit and confectionery for sale. Admission 25 cents.

Westview.

Westview, March 1st, 1898.—School opened on 1st March with Mr. J. Simington as teacher. Mr. R. Maynard has entered for a farm in the Pioneer settlement. Mr. A. W. Tanner has purchased a fine team of horses from Mr. A. B. Burgess. Mr. H. Nesbitt and family spent a few days recently with Mr. W. Heron, of Carmel. Art. is still visiting on Section 22. Miss G. Raymond is home from Moose Jaw. The boys are thinking about forming a baseball club.

VIEWITE.

South Moose Jaw.

South Moose Jaw, March 3, 1897.—The bachelors' dance on Tuesday evening can be numbered among the most successful held this year. There was a large attendance and everything passed off pleasantly. J. Hawkins of Moose Jaw provided the music and Jas. White was master of ceremonies. Dancing commenced early in the evening and it was six o'clock the following morning before all the guests took their departure.—The fine weather of the past few days has given a spring like appearance to the banks of the river. It is rumored that J. M. Keay has decided to sell his thoroughlybred Short-horn bull and intends to purchase another.—It is said that Robt. Nesbitt is not the only one that gets lost. The recent thaw has revealed some queer tracks between here and town, and gives rise to the suspicion that some young man stayed up too late and consequently had to spend a night on the prairie.—David Robt and S. B. Sanders paid the district a visit recently.—Ernest Lowe, a former resident of this district, passed through to day en route to Moose Jaw from his ranch in the hills. He reports everything prospering among the ranchers, the cattle feeding out all winter.—Jon. Hughes passed through this week en route to Moose Jaw.

TO LET

160 acres, 95 cultivated. Rent or on shares. Verity plow, disc and drag harrows for sale. Apply, LAWRENCE R. KIRK. 34p

PRINCIPAL FENWICK

Addresses the Moose Jaw School Board and Offers a Few Valuable Suggestions.

At the regular meeting of the School Board on Wednesday evening there were present Messrs. T. E. Baker (chairman), H. Ferguson, Jas. Simington and W. W. Bole. After the routine business had been disposed of the following accounts were ordered to be paid: R. Beard, coal, \$101; C. A. W. Stunt, audit, \$7.50; E. A. Baker & Co., school supplies, \$48; J. H. Wilcox, \$1.50; J. A. Simington, 1 day as teacher, \$1.50; W. A. Munns, substitute, \$3.25; Alex. McGregor, contract, \$65; R. Beard, contract, \$565; J. Bellamy, inspection, \$25; McClary Co., \$300 for furnaces. The treasurer was authorized to pay R. Beard \$79 for extras on completion of specified work.

A communication from the Principal was then considered. This contained suggestions for plans of work, following out ideas received from the study of the American and Canadian systems by Mr. Fenwick in his two months' leave of absence. He called the attention of the board to several lines which, while conducive to excellent results, are comparatively inexpensive. First, a recommendation that the blackboards of the primary rooms be made easily accessible to the children, in accordance with the methods of the foremost American schools. It is proven that by frequent use of the blackboard, children learn to write better, to express their ideas in drawing and composition more freely and to do neater work. Samples of color work and of paper cutting by children of the Chicago schools were laid before the board as examples of new lines of work that could be undertaken at small expense. Some of the samples of color work in ordinary colored crayons done in a few minutes by children of the fourth and fifth standards are as good as many pictures sold by art dealers, while the use of scissors in this work revealed a power for the expression of the child's ideas that caused comment from all present. Inexpensive apparatus for this work was asked for.

A plan was outlined to assist in giving good reading matter for the children. The library equipment of Moose Jaw school, while comparing favorably with that of other western towns, is not nearly sufficient for the pressing needs of the school. Duplicates of books, sufficient for classes of twenty children, should be bought for every room. While reference books with pictures of scenery, peoples, animals, manufactures, etc., should be within access of the children if they are to understand the work that they are given. The Principal suggested that a "clipping library" be started. From magazines and illustrated periodicals stories, matters of interest to children, pictures illustrating the countries, products and industries of the world, be cut out and mounted. These when indexed will help to supply the place of an adequate library. The teachers have promised to make the selections, the children would do the mounting, while the parents would, when the matter was placed before them, readily give all the magazines and illustrated matter that are necessary. The trustees were asked to supply cardboard for the mounting of the pictures. Five years' back numbers of Scribner's, Harper's and the Century were promised with which to start the work.

The Board discussed this communication at length. The samples of work submitted were carefully examined and the Principal was asked many questions as to the methods and reasons for the work. A committee of Messrs. Baker and Bole was appointed to confer with Mr. Fenwick as to the means of carrying out the suggestions made.

The Board before adjourning passed a vote of thanks for a number of etchings and copper gravures purchased in Chicago by Principal Fenwick and presented to the school. Among the pictures presented are the homes of Walt Whitman, J. Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe; also etchings entitled "Hope," "The Fading Day," "Madonna," "Le Djeuier Marin," and a number of country scenes.

An M.P. Dead.

S. F. Perry, M. P., of West Prince, P.E.I., died at Ottawa last Thursday week. Mr. Perry had been ill ever since his arrival from Prince Edward Island. Low fever was the trouble at first, but complications set in, which made his recovery hopeless. The stricken member was attended by his son, who arrived from Boston some days previous to the hour of death.

Grand Carnival.

The event of the season will be held in the skating rink on Thursday evening, March 17th, with Stony Beach band in attendance. A number of costly prizes will be awarded for the best costumes, etc., particularly regarding which will be given in handbills to be distributed later. After the carnival is over those wishing to attend the bazaar, which will be held in the C.P.R. dining hall that evening, will have ample time to do so.

ASSINIBOIA PATRONS

Reject the Proposal for an "Independent" Name—Changes in the Constitution.

The Patrons of Industry had a two days' convention at Regina last week. The weather was blizzard and the attendance was not large. It was, however, thoroughly representative. There were delegates from Tregars, Cottonwood, Wascana, Longlake, Lumsden, Grenfell, Regina, Southwest Regina, South Regina, and other places. Mr. J. K. McInnis, the retiring president, was re-elected president; Mr. J. McClellan, of Moose Jaw, first vice; R. V. J. Potherringham, Grenfell, second vice, in place of Mr. Keith Webster, and Mr. A. T. Hunter was re-elected secretary. There was not much progress to report, owing to the quietude that followed the general election, but everything was satisfactory. There was a long discussion about the change of name to Industrial Independents, and by a very small majority it was decided to retain the old name Patron, on the ground that such a change should not be made without three months' notice being given. For the same reason it was decided to make no change in the programme, but to stand squarely on the present platform. An important alteration was made in the constitution of the order, viz, the abolition of all signs, passwords and ritual. In future each member will merely subscribe to the principles of the order, having a membership card on which will be his signature and the number he is registered by at the central office. There is also in some respects the abolition of the county councils, though an organizing body is formed in each of the electoral divisions of the Territories for territorial election purposes; but as regards Dominion politics each individual member will be in direct communication with the central authority. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Richardson, M.P., and Dr. Douglas, M.P., for their action as regards the elevator monopoly, which it is believed will no longer stand, and satisfaction was also expressed at the way the question of freight rates was adjusting itself.

Annual Meeting of the Buffalo Lake Mission Field.

The annual meeting of the Buffalo Lake Mission Field was held in the Presbyterian church last Saturday afternoon, each appointment in the mission being represented. The various reports presented showed the mission to have enjoyed a most prosperous year. The membership was increased by twelve, the baptisms numbered fourteen and deaths one. The total amount of money collected during the year was \$622.80; the total expenditure was \$466.02, leaving a balance on hand of \$156.78. The meeting decided to pay the missionary \$150 next year, and to have each year's financial statement printed and distributed. H. Dorrell was appointed to attend Presbytery meeting at Whitewood on Wednesday, March 2. It was also decided to build a new church at the Summerside appointment next summer.

Farm Property FOR SALE

The undersigned wishes to inform the public of this district that he wishes to sell the following stock and machinery on easy terms or take cows and young stock in exchange:

Horses....

Twelve Canadian horses and mares.

Machinery

All the machinery that is required on a farm.

Farm....

A farm of 480 acres with about 230 acres cultivated.

If not sold by April 1st they will be offered for sale by public auction.

For further information apply to

A. B. CARLE, Sec. 27, Tp. 17, Rg. 26.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1.....	\$ 78
" No. 2.....	75
Oats.....	40
Potatoes.....	60
Apples (green) per lb.....	05
Onions, per lb.....	05
Cheese.....	11
Bacon.....	11
Lard.....	12 1/2
Butter.....	17
Eggs, per doz.....	20
OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 50	

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized ... \$1,500,000
Capital Paid Up ... 1,480,000
Res't ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thompson, Esq., President.
Hon. E. J. Price, Esq., Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, ... General Manager.
J. G. Billett, ... Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Moosemin, N.W.T.
Boisvieux, Man.	Moose Jaw, "
Carberry, "	Norwood, Ont.
Carman, "	Neepawa, Man.
Deloraine, "	Ottawa, Ont.
Glenboro, "	Quebec, Que.
Gretchen, "	Quebec, (St. Louis S.)
Hastings, Ont.	Shelburne, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Lethbridge, "	Souris, Man.
Macleod, "	Toronto, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont.	Virton, Man.
Minnedosa, Man.	Warraton, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winchester, Ont.
Morden, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager.

Bargains!

This month we are giving bargains in.....
Watches,
Clocks,
Silverware,
Jewelry and
Optical Goods.

REPAIRING.—High grade watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty; also organs.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE BEST

Why go to the....

Jubilee Fruit and Candy Store.

See our line of Chocolate creams, caramels, etc., etc. We always keep on hand the best assortment and freshest goods in town. Please call and examine our lines. We also carry a full stock of writing material. See our fancy note and letter paper, envelopes and memo books in all the latest designs.

Miss McBride, Mgr.

2nd door south of Post Office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1891, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Oswald H. Frysh, auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday March 7th, 1898, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:—

Lots numbers twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) in block number ninety-three (93), in the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

There is erected upon the said lots a two-story brick veneer building.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate.

Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 9th of February, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Reid and Company, plaintiffs, and Isabella M. Chalmers, defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabella M. Chalmers, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:—

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), as laid down and marked on the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick material, and on the rear of lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office in the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms of sale, cash.

Deputy-Sheriff's office. Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, December 28th, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, Deputy Sheriff.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Summerside school for term of seven months; desiring to commence about April 1st; applicants must hold second or third class certificate. Apply stating salary to JAS. CAMPBELL, Moose Jaw, Assn. 34 3p